THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,731—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
2-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-00
22-8	12-0		22-0	13-0
25-0	13-8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	25-0	15-0
28-0	15-0		28-0	18-0
34-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0	18-0
38-0	20-0		38-0	25-0

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th Sept.
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th "
BL	CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th "
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th "
BL	PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd "
BL	OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL	COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weichell	20th "
BL	KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	26th Sept.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 600, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	20th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th October 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 23, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	600	5th Oct.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	600	5th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. [illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	E. Deperis	4,000	550	10th Nov.

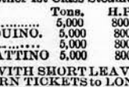
Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,800	500	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Sept. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

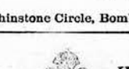


BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	Geo. Mitchell	3,069	5 Oct.

THIS vessel will sail as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st Sept. 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

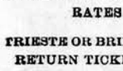


BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
KIRBY HALL	R. Phillips	2,700	300	12th Oct.

This Steamer has good accommodation for a number of passengers, at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1889.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER S. S. "DAGO."

HOLDERS of BILLS of LADING for Cargo shipped at ANTWERP per s. s. "DAGO" are informed that the Goods are due in Bombay by the P. and O. Company's s. s. "BRINDISI," expected to arrive 27th September.
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. and O. Company.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 29th September, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 2nd October, and the
S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on SATURDAY, 28th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 26th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on or about 3rd October, and the
S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,272 tons, on or about 28th September, for Zanzibar direct.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th September.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th September.

FOR RANGOON.
THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th October.
The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks in the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th September 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."
Price per doz. Quarts Rs. 11-4; Pints, Rs. 6-4
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT. (SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.
Price Bottles Rs. 35; Half-Bottles, Rs. 19 per dozen.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.
Cash Rs. 3-2 per bottle and Re. 1-14 per ½ bottle.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.
IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.
Rs. 25 per dozen.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEAS.

Further consignments of these
HIGH-CLASS TEAS
FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY TO HAND.

	Re. a.
ORANGE PEKOE	1 2 per lb.
UNIVERSAL MIXTURE, consisting of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Broken Pekoe, with a small quanity of fine Young Hyson	0 14 "
PEKOE	0 13 "
BROKEN PEKOE	0 12 "
BROKEN TEA	0 10 "

In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.
SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, and CLUBS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.

Twelve months	Rs. 26
Six months	" 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 3s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE—Dorse Street, Whitefriars London.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

THIS really very Fine Old Scotch Whisky has a full, ripe, mellow flavour, such as can only be found in a genuine fully-matured Spirit.
It is now being largely supplied to Clubs and Messes, as well as to an immense number of our Regular Customers.

When once Tried, it is always asked for again.

Rs. 25 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,
POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.
Bottles, Rs. 6 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 4 per dozen Cash.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FASHIONABLE BLACK RS. 8-6. "NEW BROWNS," FELT HATS.

"CUBA & NUTRIA" *WEIGHT—4 OZ. ONLY.* RS. 9-4.
SUITS ALL. FELT HATS.
HOAR & CO., {HATTERS,} BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 " Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 " Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.
IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. He refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.
The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."
The QUININE BITTERS give tone.
QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.
QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.
QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.
QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.
QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.
QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.
QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.
Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.
The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.
QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.
Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts, I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore;
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating.
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.
WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.
N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."
SPECIAL AGENTS:—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.
Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)
As a persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.
Reference for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff, to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury London.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

OUR long experience has taught us that perfection in these complicated Watches can only be arrived at when the mechanism is of the BEST MAKE.
As the above watches are used by many for racing purposes, it will be well understood that cheap and inferior ones are not only *useless* for the purpose, but they are *worse than useless* as being apt to give the horse's time incorrectly, occasioning probably very considerable monetary loss.
We are in a position to ensure better value to a buyer than any other watchmaker, owing to our being able to command the best make of watches to an extent which, we believe, is not obtained by any other watchmaker or importer this side of India.
Our firm being one of the oldest established houses in Bombay, we flatter ourselves we have obtained a reputation of the highest standing since the year 1869.

	Rs.
In Gold heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	550
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	450
Do. do. do. fair quality	375
In Silver, heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	300
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	275
Silver Hunting keyless Lever Chronograph Watch	140
Do. Crystal case do. do.	125
Gold plain keyless ¼ Repeater and Chronograph, second quality	580
Gold engine-turned, keyless Crystal *double Chronograph*, of highest quality. Instead of the single independent centre-seconds Needle controlled by the improved triple action, there are two Needles which can be started or stopped, or returned together or separately. Invaluable for timing matches	950
Another useful improvement on the Chronograph is the addition of a Minute-recorder. A small minute-hand is started, stopped, and returned on a dial of its own by the same actions which operate on the centre seconds-hand, highest quality	650
Silver keyless Crystal-face Chronograph, centre seconds and minute-dial, indicating up to thirty, a high-class watch	195
Do. do. do. do. second quality	150

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.
CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

	Rs.	A.	
Ladies, Real Russia, Oxford Shoes, 1st quality	11	8	per pair.
" " " Court Shoes, "	8	0	"
" Glace, Kid Oxford Shoes, "	12	8	"
" " Court " "	7	8	"
" " " " Jet beaded toes, 1st quality	9	0	"
" Brown Calf Oxford, Shoes	10	8	"
" " Court "	6	8	"
" Tan Sued Court Shoes	6	8	"
" Slate " "	6	8	"
" Tuscan " "	6	8	"
" Satin Court Shoes, White, Cream, Blue, Pink, Brown and Black ... from	9	0	"
" " " beaded Toes ...from Rs.	10-8 to 11	8	"
Children's Black Morrocco Oxford Shoes soft and durable ...from Rs.	4-8 to 7	0	"
Children's Tan Strap Shoes ...from Rs.	2-8 to 4	8	"

BADHAM, PILE & CO. LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL products, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in Therapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

"SULPHONAL-BAYER."

The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet, refreshing sleep and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."

The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

$C_6 H_4 \begin{cases} NH.CH_3CO \\ OC_2H_5 \end{cases}$

Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.
Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.
FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

WANTED

AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER to serve on board the I. G. T. S. "Patrick Stewart" or at the Cable Factory at Manora. Salary Rs. 125, rising to 150. Applicants possessing Second Engineers' certificates preferred. Copies of testimonials, age, and nationality should be furnished. Apply to the Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay Division.
GEO. C. ALLYMAN, Sub-Assist. Supdt.,
For Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division.
Bombay, 18th September 1889.

BARODA COLLEGE.

WANTED in November a GRADUATE as LECTURER in History and Political Economy. For terms, &c., apply
HEAD CLERK,
Baroda College.

INDIAN SQUARE.

THE INDIAN SQUARE is a Grand Sympathetic Square Pianoforte bearing our name, manufactured by an eminent German Firm, Full Compass Solid Metal Frame, Mahogany or Ebonized Case, new Check Repeater Action, Brass-bound at the four outer corners. Very full-toned and powerful. Cash Rs. 700.
Twelve Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 65 each.
Twenty-four Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 34-8 each.
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.
MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply
MR. CHAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
38, Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

OWING to WANT of CAPITAL it has been resolved to sell as a going concern the business, stock in trade, &c., of Messrs. JOST and Co., Mechanical Engineers, of Bombay.

The above is a thoroughly good investment and capable of realizing large profits.

For full particulars apply to JOHN BRISTED (Trustee and Receiver).

JOST & CO.,
Church Gate Street.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS, 1st Battalion, 4th Bombay Rifles, will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBTS contracted by their Messman, EBRAHIM KHAN.

W. QUENTIN, Captain,
Mess President, 4th Bombay Rifles.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. ORR and HIRJIBHOY will sell by public action on MONDAY, the 7th October 1889, at 1 p.m., at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee, the following :—

1 Engine, Portable steam, by Tenant and Co., Leith, 5 Horse Power.
1 Engine, Portable, by Dunlop, Manchester, 6 Horse Power.
2. Conditions of the sale will be made known on the spot.
3. Terms cash.

E. REINOLD, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, P. and K.

Office of the Ex. Engr., P. and K., Poona, 24th Sept. 1889.

THE SASSOON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per share for the year ending 30th June 1889 will be paid to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 25th instant at the Registered office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, September 25, 1889.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 40 per whole share and Rupees 10 per one-quarter share for the Half-year ending 30th June 1889 will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, 2nd October 1889, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 394-3-6, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names will appear on the Register on the 27th September 1889 on production of Share Certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 27th September to 3rd October 1889, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th September 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of AMANBI (daughter of Sheikh Rajub), late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

RAHIMABAI (daughter of SHAIK JUMMA), one of the Executors according to the Tenor of the Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 21st day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine, and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 21st day of Sept. 1889.

Mr. D. S. GARUD,
Petitioner's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration (with the will annexed) of the Property and Credits of JAMNADAS PITAMBARDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

KABLIBAI, daughter of the deceased, and wife of VIRJIVALABH MANSUKRAM CHOWKSEY, the residuary legatee named in the Will ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration (with the will annexed).

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 21st day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 21st day of September 1889.
Messrs. JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER, D. and KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of GHANSHAMDAS JEYGOPALDAS, of Hyderabad (Deccan), in the Territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, who lately carried on business in Bombay at the Marwadi Bazar in the name and firm of JEYGOPALDAS GHANSHAMDAS, by means of his Munim, GANGABISON SABU, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of SOBHAGMULJI OODEYMULJI, trading in Bombay at Marwadi Bazar aforesaid, under the name and firm of OODEYMULJI DHADHA, by means of his Munim, MANULALJI SAMBHURAM and MOTILAL SUJANMAL and SOOJANCHAND BALCHAND, trading in Bombay at Marwadi Bazar aforesaid, under the name and firm of Sujanmal Balchand by means of their Muxim Nathmal Motichand, the Petitioning Creditors of the above-named Ghanshamdas Jeygopaldas, verified by the declaration of the said Manuiji Sambhuram, was filed in this Honourable Court on this day; and whereas the said Ghanshamdas Jeygopaldas has been this day duly adjudged to have committed one or more acts of Insolvency under the provisions of Section nine of Act eleven and twelve, Victoria, chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a schedule in this Honorable Court in the form in schedule C to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate, and effects. Dated this 23rd day of September 1889.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 25th day of September 1889.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY,

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing, &c.

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN ad-interim DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or six shillings and threepence per share, and will be payable on or after the 24th instant to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on 11th instant.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1889.

NOTICE.

MR. R. H. S. ISAACS has been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our Firm from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1889.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, BROAD-CLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions. Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE PLANTATION WORKS CIGAR FACTORY.
PROPRIETOR, W. YOUNG,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LATE CAMPBELL & CO.'S FACTORY, DINDIGAL, S. INDIA.

I GUARANTEE to supply CIGARS of the Finest Manufacture from Borneo, Java, and Dindigal Tobacco. Price list and samples free on application to the Proprietor.

"Borneo Excelsior," Nos. 1, 2, & 3. } MY SPECIAL BRAND.
"Alberts," Nos. 1, 2, & 3. } Manufactured from high-
"Star of India," No. 1, 2, & 3. } ly flavoured Dindigal
"Lady Manilla" } Tobacco.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Fifty (50) per share for the half-year ended the 30th June 1889 will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 26th September 1889, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on the 9th September 1889 on production of Share Certificates.

લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કંપની,
i.e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI, SONS, AND Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 21st September 1889.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAWNPORE.

THE Company having completed its third Mill, which contains 1,213 looms, or more than three times as many as the next largest mill in Northern India, are now prepared to undertake orders for cotton cloths at reduced rates.

The Company's Tent Branch having also been enlarged, orders for Tents, except Patent Tents, will be executed AT ACTUAL COST.

As the object of maintaining this branch is solely to utilize the cloth made on the Company's premises, the Company deem it advisable to undertake this work in future at actual cost, and the public are invited to ascertain and compare this Company's rates with those of other Manufacturers, before placing orders for tents for the ensuing season.

All particulars on application to the Manager.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 26th of September, 1889, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited accounts for the half-year ending 30th June 1889.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 26th September 1889, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. pro. JOHN FLEMING & CO.
W. N. FLEMING,
Attorneys to the Secretary, Treasurer, & Agent.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866, Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of THOMAS EDWARD BLAND, late of No. 4, Onslow Villas, South Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, a Captain in Her Majesty's 20th Regiment Lancaster Fusiliers, European, deceased (who died at Bombay on or about the 20th day of February 1889, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with a copy of his Will annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 5th day of September 1889 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SUEADE BROWN, of Bombay, Attorneys of the said Court and two of the constituted Attorneys of HENRY CUSTANCE and FREDERICK AUGUSTUS KNIGHT DOYLE, the executors named in the said will for their use and benefit, and limited until they or either of them shall obtain Probate of the said Will granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency are required to send to the Undersigned, Solicitors for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sucade Brown on their behalf at their office in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or about the first day of November 1889, as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sucade Brown, as such administrators, will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Henry Custance and Frederick Augustus Knight Doyle as the persons thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to admister the said Assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 11th day of September 1889

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Administrators' Solicitors.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.
Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Sale Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch :
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of 18 what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name
Address
Occupation
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be aereditt to 40, 45'55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS an KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 ..... £300,690
1885 ..... £988,156
1886 ..... £985,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	3	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,492,950	1 4	1886	£5,672,040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

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Mexican Dollars	,, 224
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Gold Leaf	,, 23-7
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Port Trust Bon^ds	967

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	Is. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	Is. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	Is. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	Is. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do...	Is. 4¼d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do...	Is. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	Is. 4 21-32d.
Do Documents.	3 Do do...	Is. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	Is. 4 11-16d.
Francs.....	3 Do do...	74½
Do.	6 Do. do...	175[illegible]
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do...	99[illegible]
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do...	9[illegible]
hina	60 Do. do...	221½

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 24th September, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·714
Temperature of the Air	83 4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78 4
Dew Point	76 6
Relative humidity of Air	803
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)...	88·9
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	78·9
General Directions of Wind.*..ENE, NE, NW, NNW, NE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	336
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	2·17
,, ,, year	63·50
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th Sept.	0·00

From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.
Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—H. M. S. Kingfisher, for Zanzibar; Basheer (s), Marmagao; and Karagola (s), Kurrachee and Kattywar Coast.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails per s. s. Malwa will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 27th instant, at 7 a.m.

THEFT AT CHINCH BUNDER.—A woman named Rai, residing at Chinch Bunder, reports the theft of a gold neck ornament and three other silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 90, from her premises on Monday night last.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—A dinner and dance will take place at the Club on Thursday, the 3rd October. Members intending to dine are requested to enter their names and the number of their guests as early as possible in the list placed on the hall table of the Club, or to inform the honorary secretary by letter, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made.

FRED. ROWLAND PRIZES.—The Council of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association have decided to award two money prizes of Rs. 20 each at the end of the year. One to be given to the boy and the second to the girl who pass the approaching matriculation examination with the highest marks among the competing members of the community, and provided they are related to members of the Association.

THEFT AT BHOIWADA.—Gunpat Arjeewun, living on the 1st floor of a house at Bhoiwada 3rd Street, reports that during his wife's absence from home for an hour on Tuesday evening the following articles were stolen from the house:—A pair of silver anklets, a gold neck ornament, nine small pieces of gold, and Rs. 8 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 92.

LOST PROPERTY.—Nawalchund Bhaichund, broker, residing at Shaik Memon Street, reports that he dropped from his jacket pocket a purse containing 130 pearls and a ruby, of the collective value of Rs. 2,500, which were given him to sell by a native merchants some time between 10 and 12 a.m. of the 23rd instant. He dropped the purse somewhere between his place, the Marwaree Bazaar, and Boleshwar roads on Tuesday last.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Coobna Govind was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan, with attempting to murder Suckoo, his wife, on the 10th instant by assaulting her with an iron chopper. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. The accused was not defended by counsel. The circumstances of this case have already appeared in these columns. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution, formally committed the accused for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—The adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by the Coroner at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital into the circumstances connected with the death of Gainoo Wittoo, a ship labourer, who was employed on board the s. s. Patna, lying in this harbour, and who died at the said hospital from injuries he had sustained on Saturday morning last while discharging the cargo of that ship. The jury after hearing some further evidence that was adduced, returned the following verdict unanimously. "That the death of Gainoo Wittoo was caused by injuries received by the accidental fall of an iron block from a wire rope span between the foremast and mainmast of the steam-ship Patna."

CRICKET.—A cricket match was played between the Independent Cricket Club and the Hindoo Cricket Club on Sunday last on the Esplanade, which resulted in the defeat of the latter by 24 runs. The Hindoos having won the toss elected to bat. They scored 61 runs in their first innings. The chief contributors were Messrs. Khote and Govind, who contributed 14 and 11 runs, respectively. Mr. Dinshaw Tapia proved very destructive with the ball. The Independent, scored 85 runs by a careful steady game. Messrs. K. Khambhata and P. Affinwala contributed 30 and 16 runs, respectively, and each showed faultless cricket. The Hindoo in their second innings scored only 46 runs. None of the Hindoos entered into double figures. As time was called, the Independents did not play their second innings. Messrs. Dinshaw Tapia and D. Daroowala and Mahdave and Mooljee were the most prominent bowlers.

NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Goculdas Madhowjee presiding. The directors' report, which was submitted, was as follows:—Your directors now beg to lay before you their fourth report, together with the audited balance sheet and statements of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st July 1889. The accounts have already been posted to the shareholders at their registered address, according to the Indian Companies Act, and now your directors beg to acquaint you with the chief incidents in the working for the year under report. Your directors request you to adopt the audited balance sheet and the statements of profit and loss account, printed copies of which have been sent to you as stated above. You will have seen from the audited accounts that your company has this year made a net profit (deducting all expenses) of Rs. 15,378-2-2, which sum, with the balance of Rs. 18-12-11 of last year's account, amounts to Rs. 15,396-15-1. Your directors beg to state that, like the previous year, great difficulty was experienced owing to short crops in the district where your factory is situated and in the villages adjoining it, and also owing to keen competition in ginning and pressing. But your directors have the pleasure to state that by economical management during the season by the great influence of the secretaries, treasurers, and agents and by their extensive dealings in cotton, the result of the working of your company has been better than that of the preceding year. Your directors believe you will consider this result highly satisfactory. From the information regarding the crop which is lately received your directors hope that the output of the current year will be more than the last year's, and consequently the prospects of your company will be much improved. During the year under report 14,371 bales were pressed and 39,353½ cwts. were ginned. The available balance now standing to the credit of profit and loss account is Rs. 15,396-15-1. Your directors recommend that a dividend of Rs. 30 per share or equal to 12 per cent. be declared payable therefrom for the year ended 31st July 1889, which will absorb Rs. 15,000, and that the balance, Rs. 396-15-1, be carried forward to next account. You will notice that it is now 3 years and 2 months, inclusive of the year under report, since the establishment of your company, during which period your company has paid dividends averaging nearly 16 per cent. per annum. Mr. Abbjee Oomersey retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. Your directors recommend you to appoint one or more auditors and to fix his or their remuneration. A fire had broken out in your factory's press-house on the 3rd March 1889, but your factory was fully insured, the damage had fully been recovered from the insurance company. In the month of April last an accident occurred in your factory's press follower, and consequently a new follower was made out in Bombay. By this accident and by the abovementioned fire the working of your factory was stopped for 18 days. These stoppages have reduced the earnings of your company. Lastly, your directors hope from the favourable cotton crop report received up to date that the result of the working during the current year will be better and more satisfactory to all parties concerned.

The report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share was declared, payable on and after the 30th inst. Mr. Abbjee Oomersey, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Mr. Maneklal Attaram Tunksali was appointed an auditor with a remuneration of Rs. 75. The thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the directors and secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the company for their economical and profitable management of the company's affairs during the year ending 31st July 1889. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

HOW GUIDE-BOOKS ARE MADE.

THE guide-book is a characteristic product of modern civilization. At a period well within the recollection of many persons still living the difficulties and expense of foreign travel made it the luxury of the rich. Nowadays it is within reach of the most moderate means. One of the principal factors in this popularization of travel has been the growth of the guide-book. In all the familiar "playgrounds of Europe" the days of any call for couriers are past. The tourist, armed with his little red book, can find out for himself exactly where to go, how to get there, what to see, and how much to pay. At this time of year, when these little red books are so much in demand, a correspondent thought the public would be interested to learn something about their manufacture, and we applied therefore for assistance to Mr. J. F. Muirhead, the English editor of Baedeker's Handbooks.

THE GUIDE-BOOK "FIT, NON NASCITUR."

Mr. Muirhead feared that he would have little of interest to tell. "On the contrary," said our representative, "I feel sure it would be most interesting to know how the mass of details for which one looks in 'Baedeker, and hardly ever looks in vain, is got together." "That," said Mr. Muirhead, "is easily answered. A guide-book is not made at all—it grows. There are none of your Minerva-births in the history of guide-books. No expenditure of capital or energy, on however large a scale, could make a Baedeker's guide-book at one go off. The guide-book of to-day is the result of a long process of improvement from the guide-books of the past."

AMATEUR AID IN GUIDE-BOOKS.

"It is the way in which travellers respond to the invitation for amateur aid," continued Mr. Muirhead, "that is one of the chief elements in the growth of guide-books. When a new edition is being prepared, the first thing we do is to go carefully through the mass of correspondence, generally very voluminous, which has come to hand. This consists of hotel bills, notes, complaints, and suggestions."

MR. BAEDEKER'S NEW WORK.

"But valuable as amateur aid is, the chief credit," continued Mr. Muirhead, in reply to further questions "is due to Mr. Baedeker himself and his successors. The original Mr. Baedeker, and his sons after him, have always made a point of visiting—either personally or through some of their editorial staff—all the localities described; and have collected, digested, and verified their information in a very laborious and conscientious manner."

HOTELS: HOW THEY ATTAIN THE "ASTERISK."

"And in the case of hotels, has Mr. Baedeker himself stayed at all those he mentions?"—"Here there is a distinction," Mr. Muirhead explained. "In the first place, there are hotels of which nothing definite is known, and which are therefore merely enumerated. Then come hotels about which travellers have supplied information. Of course we should attach no weight to one or two reports: so much has to be allowed for personal idiosyncrasies and accidental experiences. But when there is a consensus of opinion amongst travellers in favour of an hotel, it is described as 'Well spoken of.'" "And by what process does an hotel attain to an asterisk?"—"That honour is accorded," replied Mr. Muirhead, "only on the strength of personal knowledge. No hotel is asterisked unless Mr. Baedeker or one of his immediate *entourage* can answer for it, either by personal experience, or by the report of some other known and trusted person. In this connection I may add," continued Mr. Muirhead, "that care is taken to inspect hotels unawares."

THE SERVICES OF SPECIALISTS.

"I should add," continued Mr. Muirhead, "that besides Mr. Baedeker's personal diligence and the aid of amateurs, the Guide-books rely to some extent on the services of specialists. Those are called in in all cases where we think their information necessary—from cycling and athletics up to architecture, hieroglyphics, and philology. We naturally feel that, with books used by so many people, including a large number of the semi-cultivated classes, we have considerable responsibility in questions of art and the like. To ensure an authoritative judgment on such points we generally apply to some well-known art critic or specialist."

THE "CHIVALRY OF BAEDEKER."

From what "Baedeker" contains the conversation passed to what it does not contain, and our representative asked whether the present rule about excluding advertisements had always been maintained. "Yes," replied Mr. Muirhead, "always. From first to last the Baedekers have rigorously excluded advertisements of every kind, which, had they yielded to temptation, might have brought them thousands of pounds per annum. They have always held, however, that advertisements would interfere with the excellence of their guide-books as guide-books. In the first place, the presence of advertisements might suggest that the hotel which pays £5 for a good notice at the end would also be well spoken of in the text; and, secondly, there is a temptation in the case of a book which draws a regular income from advertisements to have it on sale after the point beyond which the sale alone would not pay—*i. e.*, to a point beyond which its accuracy fails to secure purchasers. That is to say, the receipt of a steady income from advertisements makes a slight fall-off in the sale of less consequence, and tempts to less hurry in the preparation of new editions. But in all these respects there is a certain chivalry on the part of the Baedekers." "Their books are a great property?"—"Yes, certainly; but they do not regard them solely in that light. They have a high sense of a national reputation to maintain, and they make pecuniary sacrifices to maintain it. Then they have always absolutely eschewed stereotyping. Each guide-book is kept up in type, so that corrections may at any moment be made. This, of course, means the sinking of a large amount of capital, and the maintenance of a large amount of storage room."

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Summary Suits to be heard in Chambers.

474-89—Hore, C. and B.—The Bank of Bombay vs. Noor Mahomed Haji Vullee.

475-89—Hore, C. and B.—The Bank of Bombay vs. Sooleiman Hassum.

476-89—Hore, C. and B.—The Bank of Bombay vs. Cassum Allana.

For hearing on exception to Commissioner's report.

164-76—Little, S. F. and N.—William Loudon vs Khatao Raoji and others.—L. S. F. and N.; P. G. and S. and B and H. Part heard.

Long Causes.

382-88—Hore, C and B—Narbudabai and another vs Tejbai—Takurdas, D and C. Part heard.

285-89—Ardesir, H and D—Amirchund Pansilal vs Ganeshmal Sobhagmul—Peatonji and R.

For examination of witnesses.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and in the matter of the Oriental Oil and Flour Manufacturing Co., Ld., Vussonji Khimji and another, petitioners.—Jefferson, B. D. and K.

Long Cause.

134-89—Tyabji and D—Dhurrumchund Oodeychund vs. Goolamhoosein Soomar and another—Thakurdas, D. and C. and in person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

337-89—Chalk, W. and S—Memon Haji Jacob Janmahomed vs Jamsetji Nanabhoy Dubash and another—Payne, G. and S.

385-89—Payne, G. and S.—Beg Mahomed Haji Abd Rehman vs. Dayal Mathura—Hore, C. and B.

394-89—Ardeshir, H. and D.—Noor Mahomed Premji vs Allarakhia Dewraj—Nanu and H.

Postponed Long Causes.

447-88—Jefferson, B, D, and K.—Callianji Ludha vs Sha Jadowji Khodrdas and others—Thakurdas, D. and C.

211-89—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Khimji Lukhmidass vs. Jetha Varia—Little, S. F. and N.

552-88—Chitnis and M.—Francis Jao Patel vs. Appolomia and another—Chalk, W. and S.

124-89—Little, S. F. and N.—Tricumji Welji vs Manockchund Nagosey and others—Chalk, W, and S, and J. B. D. and K.

298-86—Hore, C. and B.—Haji Oomer Oosman *alias* Haji Ebrahim bin Oosman vs Haj Allana Vydina alias Haji Ally Abdul valud and another—Payne, G. and S.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending on 20th Sept.:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Jabalpur	65 60	Nassick	10 78
Raver	23 51	Deolalee	15 65
Nimbora	23 40	Ghoti	64 81
Bhadli	17 71	Nargaon	15 81
Jalgaon	24 51	Warrengaon	24 90
Sirsoli	20 92	Hoodgi	22 33
Mhasawad	26 7	Mohol	19 93
Mahoji	22 32	Madha	22 53
Pachora	26 64	Barsi Road	15 20
Kasgaon	22 72	Keim	14 32
Naidongri	23 49	Jehur	10 6
Challisgaon	25 11	Pomalwari	14 86
Nandgaon	24 42	Dexal	16 19
Manmar	18 52	Lanowli	150 91
Lasalgaon	10 59	Dhond	11 97
Kerwadi	5 7	Talegaon	26 90

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 21.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MR W R LARMINIE has been permitted to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service.

The services of the late Lieut J D Perkins, Offg Cantonment Magistrate, Jullundur, were replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble J Q Pigot, Barrister-at-Law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for one month.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev J Low has been appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Estabt to fill an existing vacancy.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The following reversions took effect from 5th Sept 1889, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Capt E S Wood, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Oudh Circle, N-W Provinces and Oudh:—

Mr C J Ponsonby, Offg Consvr, 3rd grade, Oudh Circle, to Depy Consvr, 1st Grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Mr W G Allan, Offg Depy Consvr, 1st grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh—to Depy Consvr, 2nd grade.

The following temporary promotions are made during the absence on furlough of Col J C Doveton, M.S.C., Consvr of Forests, 1st grade, Central Provinces, with effect from 2nd Sept 1889 and until further orders:—

Mr R H E Thompson, Depy Consr, 1st grade, Central Provinces—to officiate in the 3rd grade of Consvrs, and to hold charge of the Forest Dept in the Central Provinces vice Col Doveton.

Mr C F Elliott, Depy Consvr, 2nd grade, Punjab—to officiate in the 1st grade of Depy Consvrs vice Mr Thompson.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Upon return from military duty at Deolali, Capt J C Francis, 5th Regt. Bo L Infy, is reappointed to be the Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his military duties, and with effect from the 2nd Sept 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr H Farrer, BCS, Postmaster-General, 1st grade, in charge of the Madras Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months; Mr P Sheridan is appointed to officiate as a Postmaster-General, 1st grade; and Mr C A Stuart is appointed to officiate as a Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, and to be in charge of the Madras Circle during Mr Farrer's absence.

Mr E J Atkinson, Assist Comptroller, Burma, is granted privilege leave from the 17th Oct to the 2nd Nov 1889, both days inclusive.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Dept are notified:—With effect from the 10th Aug 1889,—Mr. O T Barrow to officiate as Accountant-General, Class II; Mr J E O'Conor to officiate in Class I. of the Enrolled List. Mr G H R Hart to officiate in Class II; Mr W H Dobbie to officiate in Class III. Mr C G Vansittart to officiate in Class IV; and Mr L E Pritchard to officiate in Class V. With effect from the 29th Aug 1889,—Mr K B Wagle to officiate in Class V; Mr R E Hamilton is appointed substantively to Class II of the Enrolled List; and Mr T H Biggs, on ceasing to be substantive pro tempore in Class II will officiate in that Class.

From 16th July 1889, on which date Mr E J Sinkinson was confirmed in the appointment of Secy to the Govt of India in this Dept, the following promotions are made:—Mr S Jacob to be Accountant-General, Class III; Mr O T Barrow to be Enrolled Officer, Class II; Mr J C E Branson to be Enrolled Officer, Class III; and Mr F C Harrison to be Enrolled Officer, Class IV.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut M Stevens, Bengal S C, Depy Assist Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 17th Aug, 1888.

Lieut G A Hawkins, Bengal S C, 4th Bengal Infantry, to be Depy Assist Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 8th Sept, 1889.

Bgde-Surgn R Waters, M D, Medical Staff, Bengal Estabt, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with effect from 1st Jan, 1889.

Capt T T Vaughan, RA, Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, offig 1st class, to be Ordnance Officer, 1st class.

Col G Swinley, R A, Ordnance Officer 2nd class, sub, pro tem, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 7th Aug 1889, vice Lieut Col V C Fisher, R A, Ordnance Officer, 1st class, reverted to regimental duty on the expiry of the term of his appointment.

Lieut C T Bell, R A, to officiate as an Ordnance officer, 4th class, with effect from

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.—This delicious Tea from COL. HAWE'S TEA ESTATE possess exquisitely delicate flavour. Re. 1-12 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO CAPITALISTS—A Chemist's Ærated Water Factory and General Business for Sale. Particulars on application to "CHEMIST," care of *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

KIOTO ! KIOTO ! KIOTO ! Dinner Set for six persons, 30 pieces, Rs. 16. Tea Set, 27 pieces, Rs. 6-14. Breakfast Set, 40 pieces, Rs. 8-14. Tea and Breakfast Set, 42 pieces, Rs. 11-8.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—A light, open, varnished Dog-Cart (just landed), by Andrews of Southampton. Patent axles; straight lancewood shafts, which can be shifted to suit height of horse; best vent wheels, 4 ft. 9 in. high. Specially built for India. Price £50. Apply to "S." care of KING, KING & Co.

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA.—Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8, and Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-4 per lb. These teas are highly appreciated by those who try them.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED a SALESMAN for a Retail Shop, East Indian or Portuguese preferred. Apply to B. and Co., care of this office.

WANTED—A thoroughly Competent SUPERINTENDENT for a Mill who has had some experience in such work, is a good Correspondent, and knows Accounts. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary expected to W. M., care of this paper.

STERLING SILVER WATCH CHAINS for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Bar and Swivel complete, from Rs. 7 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Apollo House, Marine Street.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONJOUR, care of this paper.

TO BE LET at Panchgani "FOUR FIRS." Sitting, Dining, two Bed, two Dressing, two Bath Rooms, Pantry, &c. Furnished.—Apply E. S. BURGESS.

TO LET—A partly FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 135. Apply to "W. W. W.," care of this paper.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 5 per month, in advance postage extra.

THE TASTE of the PUDDING lies in eating. Try "FOUNTAIN HOTEL," Mahableshwar. Reopens October. Airy rooms, good food, excellent view, facing west.

SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription —Rs. 10 per year.

JUST RECEIVED a large Supply of MUSICAL BOXES playing Native Tunes, with 1, 2, and Springs and with Dancing Girls, &c., Rs. 80, 100, 150, 250 400 to Rs. 1,000. STEFFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN—The most comfortable and central Hotel on the hill—will REOPEN on 3rd October next. Early applications addressed to PROPRIETORS, "POONA HOTEL," Poona, requested.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERKAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8 postage, anna

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

FOR SALE

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE Light and Stylish self-driving PARK PHAETON with patent Brake, nearly new, fitted for one or pair of ponies or galloways, by Windover, London.

One Light and neat English-built MAIL PHAETON, in very good repair, the property of a gentleman. Price Rs. 550.

One Canoe-shaped BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, in good order.

Second-hand Single and Double-seated BROUGHAMS and LANDAUS, used in England.

New English-built VICTORIAS by different makers.

Good respectable Carriages and Horses let out by the day and month.

Glass, Crockery, and Furniture for Sale and Hire.

TO BE LET,

From 1st November next, a HOUSE on Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Surgeon-Major Parakh.

Apply to

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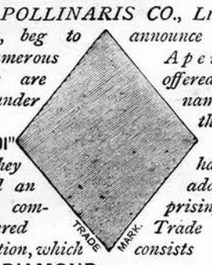

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

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Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
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Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

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No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

SALE OF SURPLUS STORES, TIMBER, &c, AT THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS.

By order of the liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Co., Ld. (in liquidation), the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th inst, at 2 p.m., on the mill premises at Tank Bunder, all the abovementioned stores, &c., consisting of tin panels, corks, iron panes, colour powder, linseed oil, turpentine, Manilla rope, Mangalore tiles, mortice furniture, blue gloss furniture, oak, ebony, amber, glass and brass finger plates, speed indicator, machine cutters, steam gauge, silver glasses, sets of castors, carpenters' and coopers' tools, cotton belting, circular and vertical saws, hand saws, emery wheels, brass rim locks, bradawls, gold and silver gilt screws, &c.

Timber—walnut wood, a cornhund, hurdee, pynee, and tulginus logs, teak lots, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 26, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25.

REUTER'S quotation for Bar Silver in London yesterday is still 42 9-16d. per oz., but private telegrams say that there were buyers of the metal at that rate. Consols remained at 97 and Indian Sterling Loan at 172½. Rupee Securities were unchanged in each denomination. French Rentes and Paris Exchange in London were unaltered.

The Wheat market was firm at a further advance of 3d. per quarter in Club No. 2 to arrive by both routes at 31s. 6d. per quarter; No. 2 spot Soft White in Liverpool was also 3d. per cental dearer, at 6s. 7d., No. 1 being unchanged, at 6s. 9d. per cental. In Mincing Lane Linseed was firm at Monday's enhanced prices for Calcutta Seed, Bombay being still at 44s. 3d. to arrive. Rapeseed was dull but unchanged in value. Coffee was quiet but steady at 102s. per cwt. for Mid-Plantation and 103s. for Medium Mysore.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady, last evening, the volume of business having further contracted, only 4,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats, having found buyers. Spot prices were quite unchanged, and in American Arrivals the only alteration shown is a partial decline of 1-64d., including the nearest deliveries. The total day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester market had been firm, but the quotations given by Reuter show no change from those wired at the beginning of the month.

The Liverpool Wool auction sales opened yesterday with a firm feeling, but with no quotable change in prices. The number of bales offered at these sales is 23,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York was again 1-16 cent lower, at 11½, October Futures being one point higher, at 10·40 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 37,000 bales and the figures from the commencement of the new season now give the following comparison with the two previous years :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts	37,000	23,000	42,000
Three days' do. ...	103,000	67,000	126,000
Since 1st Sept.	384,000	242,000	541,000

In our local market for the staple the Mills keep out of the market for ready stuff, though a few of them have made contracts for future delivery of Julgaum and Bengals of the new crop, the great bulk of the latter business, however, having been done by export buyers. To-day contracts have been made for "Good" Khangaum, for February-March delivery, at Rs. 209-11; in "Fully Good" Bengals, for December-January delivery, at Rs. 186½-8; and in "Fully Good" Bhownuggur, for April-May delivery, at Rs. 216 per candy, the transactions reported aggregating several thousand bales. The feeling throughout the day has been quiet, and previous quotations are repeated all round.

WHEAT keeps firm, though with only a small business passing, and the price of Delhi has advanced one anna per cwt. in presence of a good inquiry, our quotations being now Rs. 4-1-0 per cwt. for No. 1 Club, and Rs. 3-15-0 per cwt. for Red, other rates being unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent, both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, and the tone of the market may be called steady at previous quotations for these descriptions, others being neglected and nominally unchanged in value.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,085 bales.
Wheat	2,188 cwt.
Linseed	1,018 "
Rapeseed	2,679 "
Castorseed	2,300 "

FREIGHTS are still quiet but steady and with more signs of life in the market. The Agents of the Anchor Line have berthed two steamers for Antwerp, for March and April loading, at 22s. per ton; and a big business is reported to have been done for Trieste and Venice for March-April and May shipment at 33s. per ton payable at a par of exchange. We quote :—

Liverpool, Cotton	22s. 6d.	Wheat, &c.	22s.	per ton.
London	21s. 3d.	"	20s.	"
Hull	22s.	"	22s.	"
Dunkirk	23s. 9d.	"	22s. 6d.	"
Havre	23s. 9d.(nom),	"	22s. 6d. (nom)	"
Antwerp	26s. 3d.	"	25s.	"
Marseilles	21s. 3d.	"	21s. 3d.	"
Genoa	22s. 6d.	"	21s. 3d.	"
Trieste & V.	35s. (at ex.2s.),	"	30s. (at ex. 2s.)	"

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened this morning at yesterday's closing quotations, and the market has been steady thereat all day, though with perhaps a rather easier feeling at closing, and the usual waiting attitude on the part of the Banks pending the receipts of news regarding Council drawings, which, however, is generally expected to be 1s. 4 5-16d. for Bills and 1s. 4 11-32d. for Transfers. A few Merchants' Bills have come out at 1s. 4 19-32d. forward delivery to March, and at 1s. 4 9-16d. for April for three months' Sight Credits; but there has been scarcely any demand for remittance. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand ..1s. 4 ⅝d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight 1s. 4 15-32d.	"
Credits do. ..... 1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Francs do. ...1·75.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has improved somewhat to-day, and the rate for Fours at one time became 98⅝ both for cash and the coming settlement, the October account having been quoted at 98½. Towards the close, however, a weaker feeling prevailed, and the final quotation for Money was 98 9-16. For 4½ per cents the lower quotations of 102 is now given.

SHARES.—Spinning shares have been drooping, and our quotations are Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 lower in some cases. In Press shares, Mofussil are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 462½; others are unaltered. In miscellaneous concerns Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 25 down, at Rs. 3,500, and the others are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 875. Bank shares are unchanged.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 25.

Mail steamer Volga from China arrived.

MARSEILLES, SEPT. 25.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia, homeward bound, arrived here yesterday morning.

ZANZIBAR, SEPT. 25.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Swordsman left here for Bombay yesterday, consigned to Messrs. Allana Munjee and Co.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 25.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Kashgar [extra] arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ " "	6-3½
40s Mule Twist	6-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1s. 4¼d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97
per cent. French Rentes.....	83¼
per cent. Rupee paper.....	66⅝
½ per cent. "	69⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	107½
Bar Silver	42 9-16d.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 25.—The shallow low-pressure area has developed over Burma, Bengal, and at the head of the Bay, the lowest pressures being reported from Lower Burma and other parts of the Indian region. Readings are uniform. Wind is easterly to north-easterly in Burma, Assam, and Bengal, and slight from the west over Northern India, from the north-west over the central parts of the country, and from varying directions over the peninsula. Temperature has risen, except in Burma and North-Western and Central India, where it has fallen. Rain has fallen generally, but not heavily in the peninsula and Burma, and showers are reported from one or two stations in Bengal. Elsewhere no rain.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 24.

10 p.m.	80·8

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	84·3
2 p.m.	85·6
4 p.m.	84·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HEWETT—September 25, at 116, Middle Colaba, the wife of George B. Hewett, B. B. & C. I. Ry., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRAIDE—September 15, at Dalhousie, the wife of Sarga G F W Braide, I M S, of a son.
CARR-TURNBULL—September 20, at Calcutta, the wife of W Carr-Turnbull, of a son.
KEANE—September 17, at Maharanee Tea Estate, Toong P Office, D and H Railway, the wife of Mr J J Keane, of a son.
TAYLOR—September 18, at Purneah, the wife of F B Taylor, B C S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BLAKE—September 12 at Murree, Hugh Thomas Donlea, the dearly beloved son of Major Blake, Barrack Master.
ROSS—September 20, at Simla, Mr J J Ross, Secretary of the New Club.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1889.

A CONTEMPORARY, not in any special manner learned in the law, has thought it necessary to offer an apology for the judgments of the local High Court in the recent bribery cases from Gujerat, but with the same measure of success that was met with in the apology for the "lame and impotent conclusion" arrived at by the same Judges in the notorious Sathe case. The facts are so simple that it does not require a trained legal mind to grasp the important principles involved. It appears that the District Magistrate and Collector of Ahmedabad received information, which led him to believe that a system of extortion was being practised in his district by certain native subordinates of the Revenue Survey Department, named "classers." As a "revision survey" is being carried out in the district, it is the duty of these classers to visit each village and to classify the soils of each field, see that the boundary marks are sufficient to accurately demarcate each field, and make other similar suggestions to the Assistant Superintendent of the Survey, who in turn tests a certain proportion of his subordinate's work, and then sends on the proposals to the higher authorities. It is thus evident that there is to a certain extent a great measure of power in the hands of the classers. He is able to make himself generally obnoxious to the villagers by calling on them in large numbers to attend on him when carrying out his work, and as they are bound to comply with this requisition, even at the expense of neglecting their own tillage, they naturally try to prevail on the classer to do with as few labourers as possible. Then the classer can exercise great pressure on the holder of each field by intimating that portions of the unculturable and unassessed waste have been encroached upon and must be taken into account in the revised rates, and he can point out that for the better demarcation of the field more boundary marks are necessary, and these must be made by the holder of the field at his own expense. These intimations may be utterly groundless, but the ignorant villager cannot grasp that fact. All he knows is that the Government official, who in his eyes is all powerful, to whatever department he may belong, says that such and such will be done unless an "arrangement" is made, which will make it worth his while to hold his hand. Who can blame the simple villagers if they come to the conclusion that the best and simplest plan will be to carry out the arrangement? They have never been taught that there is anything immoral in complying with the demands of a Government official. They look upon it as a matter of course, a "dasturi," a toll which is sanctioned by custom. They know that across the border, in the Native States, almost every official has to be paid before anything can be done. So they go to the village soukar, and borrowing the necessary sums pay them to the classer.

This was the state of things disclosed by the inquiry instituted by the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad on receipt of the information described above. Evidently there was no conspiracy against the classers, for the villagers did not voluntarily come forward with any complaints, and only admitted what was notorious, when special inquiries were made in each village. The District Magistrate had but one course open to him—to immediately take legal proceedings against the classers. Accordingly several cases were taken up by different Magistrates. In some it was considered that the evidence was not sufficient, and the classers were discharged. In others it was, after careful inquiry, held that the offence of taking illegal gratification was brought home, and the classers were convicted. Appeals were made to the Sessions Judge, who confirmed the convictions. Then the cases came before the High Court "in revision." The meaning of that term was pointed out by the Senior Judge, Mr. Justice Scott. Its effect was that the High Court were not entitled to interfere with the findings of fact arrived at by the Magistrates and by the Sessions Judge, and could only correct an "error of law," if it was shown that the accused had been materially prejudiced by that error. In these cases the error of law alleged was that the character of the witnesses, who deposed to having given money to the classers, and who by their acts were abettors or "accomplices," was not present in the mind of the Judge or Magistrates when they came to the conclusion that the facts were proved. In passing it may be remarked that it is purely an assumption that the Judge and Magistrates, when carefully analysing the evidence, ignored the fact that the villagers were legally, though perhaps not morally, "accomplices." Though they may not have said so in so many words, the consideration which they gave to the credibility or otherwise of the evidence of the village s shows that the point must have been present to their minds. Assuming, however, that they did not express themselves to the effect that ordinarily it is unsafe to convict on the evidence of an accomplice unless it is corroborated by other evidence, the question then arises whether the High Court could "revise" the proceedings. Mr. Justice Scott held that for three reasons "accomplice evidence" might be untrustworthy, and that two out of these three reasons did not exist in the present cases, *viz.*, that (1) "the temptation to swear falsely against the accused did not exist in the sense that it was necessary to save the witnesses themselves from liability to the criminal law: by their evidence they acknowledged themselves to be abettors: if they had said nothing, no guilt would have been brought home to them." (2) It cannot be said that because they are accomplices they are immoral and likely to disregard the sanction of an oath. "The criminality of their act was probably slight to them. To give a present to a public officer is a usual thing to do, and what they did hardly diminished the limited amount of credibility ordinarily assigned to witnesses of their class." But Mr. Justice Scott held that the third reason did exist. "They told their story, not voluntarily, but in consequence of a Government inquiry, and they may have spoken in favour of the prosecution to ensure their own impunity. They are, therefore, accomplice witnesses whose evidence ought to be scrutinised very carefully, because there was a special reason why they should lean to the side of Government and the prosecution." As in the preceding sentences, Mr. Justice Scott showed that in the present cases the temptation to swear falsely did not exist in the sense that it was necessary to save the witnesses themselves from liability to the criminal law, and if they said nothing no guilt would be brought home to them, it is difficult to understand how he could assume that the witnesses may have spoken falsely to ensure their own immunity. However, these are the learned Judge's words. And he proceeded: "Still it is in my opinion that kind of accomplice evidence which a Magistrate, after very careful scrutiny with the law present with his mind, might fairly be sustained in holding trustworthy under section 133 in spite of the usual restrictive rule. It would in my opinion be contrary to the law, as it is laid down in the Evidence Code, to say that under no circumstances a Magistrate can hold an accused guilty on the uncorroborated evidence of accomplices. If it is clear that both Judge and Magistrate have weighed the evidence with a full knowledge and recognition of its accomplice character, and the necessity for corroboration in ordinary circumstances, I do not think this Court should interfere in revision. If it is clear they have wholly overlooked the accomplice character, then I think this Court should interfere, *unless it is itself satisfied that there is corroboration, or that the evidence is satisfactory in itself, under section* 133, *in spite of the illustration of section* 114. In all the cases where I hold this Court ought to interfere, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I should order a new trial rather than a reversal if the accused had not already suffered the greater part of their sentences." The learned Judge then went through the different cases, and finding that the Judge and Magistrate had overlooked the fact that the evidence was of the accomplice character, he reversed the convictions and sentences and set the accused classers at liberty.

But the learned Judge had in the preceding sentences held that the evidence was that kind of accomplice evidence which might fairly be held trustworthy under section 133 in spite of the usual restrictive rule, and that if the lower courts overlooked the character of the evidence, it was incumbent on the High Court to satisfy itself that the evidence was of that kind which might fairly be held trustworthy in spite of the usual restrictive rule. One would naturally have expected that the only course open was to confirm the convictions. If the evidence was so inherently true and probable that it might fairly be deemed trustworthy as corroborating itself, and if the High Court cannot in revision interfere unless it is fully satisfied to the contrary, then the inconsistency of the High Court in reversing the convictions and even refusing to order new trials is simply incomprehensible. The result is that Government are left without the assistance of the highest Court in the Presidency in determining whether these classers are guilty or innocent. Are they to be restored to their appointments? Mr. Justice Scott says "not guilty because they have nearly served their punishments." Will this save them from the penalties of 5 and 6, Edw. VI., c. 16, and 49, Geo. III., c. 126, or have they forfeited their offices, which have vested in Her Majesty? Possibly these and similar conundrums will be forwarded by the Bombay Government to the Government of India. We have stated our view of the judgment of the senior Judge of the Division Court, which disposed of these bribery cases. The remarkable judgment of Mr. Justice Jardine cannot be adequately treated in the space at our disposal to-day.

A CONSIDERABLE portion of the correspondence quoted by Mr. Gladstone in writing to the *Daily News* shortly before the last mail left is devoted to the doings of that sanguinary brigand, Moussa Bey, who, if all that is said about him be true, is, as he was styled in the House of Commons the other day, a kind of Chefket Pasha of Bulgarian atrocity notoriety. Moussa Bey has been summoned to Constantinople, but a few days before the last mail left, he was, according to the correspondent of the *Times*, still at large, and so strongly protected that nobody dares come forward against him. Even His Majesty the Sultan, to judge from the account given of Sir W. White's interview with him in May last, is not the least disposed to believe in Moussa Bey's innocence. To be rich and a relative of high-placed individuals at Constantinople evidently counts for something. Moussa Bey is only thirty. He is the son of a Kurdish Chief who, on the principle, we suppose, of setting a thief to catch a thief, was employed by the Government in suppressing brigandage and lost his life while engaged in that occupation. His promising son for a considerable time was Mudir of Khiat Nahiyye, but he relapsed into his old habits, and became as great a terror in the Mush Plain as Tantia Bheel was to the Central Provinces of India. The Bey exercises absolute sway over a number of Kurdish villages, and is reported to have a thousand freebooters under his orders. Space will not permit us to detail all the stories of cruelty mentioned in the consular reports on his conduct. Some of the details are almost too horrible to print. Of course they are contradicted, even though they emanated, as Sir W. White in one of his despaches to Lord Salisbury points out, from "trustworthy sources, such as persons residing in the province and Her Majesty's consular officials. This is how he is reported to have treated an Armenian headman who signed a petition to have the Bey arrested :—"First he ignited powder he had poured into the right hand and one of the pockets—the one used to sign said petition and the other in which he had conveyed it. Afterwards he stabbed him and threw him on a bonfire." Another charge against him is that he surprised a wedding party, carried off the bride, and after violating her, threw her into a copper of boiling water." In a *pro-memoria* handed to Sir W. White by the Turkish Minister this incident is described as "absolument imaginaire." Perhaps it is not true, but it will require something more than the bare denial of the incriminated person to make the world believe that it is so. Supposing the charges brought against him by his Armenian enemies are trumped up; how does Moussa Bey and his influential friends get over the fact that he was identified at the time as one of three Kurds who a few years ago attacked and severely wounded two American missionaries, the Revs. G. C. Knapp and G. Raynolds? One of the missionaries writes: "As Moussa Bey has just now gone to Constantinople, and it is most desirable that he should meet his deserts for the multiplied outrages of which he has been guilty, it seems as if it might be a favourable opportunity renewedly to press the demand for redress in this case, and thereby help forward any efforts made for his punishment in other quarters." We should rather expect that combined action will be taken by the British Ambassador and the American Minister to prevent at least the return of Moussa Bey to the district that he has so long terrorized.

LONG before the seizure of a Spanish schooner in Morocco the relationship between that country and Spain was greatly strained. Spain, it has been frequently observed, has been anxious for a pretext to take up in Morocco a position as regards the maintenance of order and the development of internal commerce similar to that occupied by England in Egypt. The Sultan of Morocco has ordered the release of the skipper and crew of the schooner who had been detained by the Riffians, but for all that a Spanish squadron has anchored off Tangiers, and bitter hostilities seem about to commence. For some time past Morocco has been making military preparations, which have naturally excited much attention in Spain. Considerable jealousy, says a Madrid correspondent, was shown because it seems that the Sultan employs French, Italian, and German officers to drill his levies and to superintend his arsenals in preference to Spaniards. His projected visit to Tetuan and the northern provinces near the Mediterranean coast at the head of a well-equipped force—of which official notice has been given to the diplomatic body at Tangiers—causes some anxiety, because the Spanish stations on the coasts are weakly garrisoned and badly provided with guns and fortifications. The Madrid papers consequently urge the necessity of a more active policy in Morocco to prevent Spain from being ousted by other Powers, and Spain glad enough for the pretext which now offers itself seems determined that its project shall be realised. But this is not likely to be accomplished with ease. The standing army of Morocco numbers between fifteen and twenty thousand men, and a sort of militia of various arms, musters some eighty thousand, to defeat whom the expenditure of much blood and treasure will be necessary.

THE Municipal Standing Committee at their usual weekly meeting yesterday held a discussion on the preparations for the visit of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, and it was agreed to limit the cost of the address and casket to Rs. 2,000, leaving the choice of design to the Municipal Commissioner.

THE proposition of Mr. Hargrave to institute a diploma in agriculture was further discussed at the adjourned meeting of the Senate last evening. Mr. James Jardine, the Hon. Mr. Latham, the Hon. Mr. Telang, and Professor Selby spoke against the adoption of the measure. Dr. Balchandra, Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. Phatak, and Father Meyer supported it. On a division the motion was carried by a large majority.

THE hearing of the case in which the Editor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* charges the Editor and Proprietor of the *Rast Goftar* with defamation in the publication of two letters on 25th August last was opened before Mr. C. P Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, who appeared for the complainant, said the accused had never replied to a letter calling upon them to divulge the names of the writers of the defamatory letters and had never offered any apology. Some evidence having been recorded, the further hearing was adjourned till next Wednesday.

MR. JUSTICE JARDINE and Mr. Justice Candy considered at the High Court yesterday an application for a criminal review in Imperatrix *vs.* Bomonjee Pestonjee and fifteen others. The accused were convicted by Mr. Keshowlal Hiralal, First-class Magistrate of Thana, of gaming in a common gaming house at Thana, and while two of them were fined Rs. 50 each, fourteen were sentenced each to a month's simple imprisonment. Counsel urged on their behalf yesterday that the sentences were excessive. Their lordships upheld the convictions, but altered the sentences upon all the sixteen accused to a fine of Rs. 30 each, or in default one week's imprisonment. Some of the accused had been admitted to bail, and the imprisonment not suffered was remitted.

AT the High Court yesterday a petition of appeal was presented to Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Candy on behalf of Dadabhoy Dinshah Ramakdawalla and Shapurjee Adurjee Mistri, the accused in the Thana Parsee Scandal case, now undergoing a sentence of six months each. Their lordships ordered the record and proceedings to be sent for.

A DISCOVERY has been made on "the moor of sea-gulls"—the North Sea. Everybody knows that scientific observations are being carried on there under the direction of the Scotch Fishery Board, and it appears that one of the conclusions to which these investigations have led is that in the North Sea there are two chemically distinct kinds of sea water. It must not be hastily supposed that this discovery is explained by the influx of river currents, and the presence, therefore, here and there of a varying amount of land water. The scientific investigators have satisfied themselves that two distinct kinds of ocean water penetrate into the area of the North Sea. Of course an important fact like this will be followed up. In the study of ocean currents, for instance, it is suggested that the collection of small samples of sea-water from various positions and depths, and the mere determination of their chlorines and densities, will lead to valuable results. But the immediate point of interest for the Scotch Fishery Board is the connection of the coming and going of the different waters with the good and bad fishing seasons. It is already suspected that the presence of surface Atlantic water in the Moray Firth is a condition of successful inshore herring fishing, and that when that water is blown out, and the cold water from the bottom of the North Sea fills the Firth, the fishing is unproductive.

TIME has not taken long to bring about one of its revenges in rather a signal fashion in Madras, writes the *Pioneer*. The retirement of a senior Civilian is about to have the effect of placing Mr. Crole upon the Board of Revenue, to which in fact he was appointed to officiate a week or two back. It is little more than three years ago since Mr. Crole, by the celebrated yet simple request that the Board of Revenue would be pleased to delete the remarks about him that had appeared under the signature of Mr. Sub-Secretary Laffan, laid the train for the memorable explosion that

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

DYNAMITE PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says it has transpired that prior to the Czar's departure for Copenhagen an explosion of dynamite occurred on the Peterhoff station, by which a signalman was killed.

It is undoubted that the explosion was connected with a plot against the Czar's life.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

General Boulanger has been again interviewed and his opinion elicited as to the result of the elections.

The General admits that he is defeated, but maintains his faith in the future.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AFFAIRS AT MOROCCO.

TANGIERS, SEPT. 24.

The Spanish corvette has gone to Riff with the officers and the Sultan of Morocco on board, who are instructed to order the Riffians to release their captives.

THE NEW CHAMBER AND GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, SEPT. 24.

The new Chamber of Deputies will meet in November, when the present Ministry will resign and leave President Carnot unfettered.

It is understood the Chamber is certain to cancel the election of General Boulanger.

A CONTRADICTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The statement made by the *Times* that negotiations by wire are proceeding for an offensive and defensive alliance between Servia and Montenegro is unfounded.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 24.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Assam, with the mails of the 13th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. this evening, and the s.s. Rome for Colombo and Australia at 5 p.m. this evening.

THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JALGAON, SEPT. 25.

The following telegram was despatched to the Government of India at a public meeting held here yesterday evening :—" Resolutions at a public meeting held here declare that the discrimination proposed regarding the mamlatdars in the Crawford case is unjust and impolitic and is deeply regretted, and Government be moved to uphold the guarantee in its entirety. "

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUSAWAL, SEPT. 25.

Yesterday evening a crowded meeting was held here, when it was resolved that the following telegram be despatched to the Secretary of the Legislative Department, Simla :—" Bhusawal native public humbly pray that the pledges to mamlatdars be entirely upheld in the Bill."

LORD CONNEMARA AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 25.

Lord Connemara, attended by Mr. C. Vincent, Private Secretary, Viscount Marsham, A.-D.-C., and Captain J. Fowle, A.-D.-C., arrived here this afternoon at three o'clock. Captain Currie, A.-D.-C. to Sir Steuart Bayley, arrived here yesterday to receive His Excellency, and conduct him to Darjeeling. As the visit is strictly private, the usual formalities of official reception was dispensed with.

When the steamer was sighted at Garden Reach a steam-launch containing the Secretary and Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Mr. Lambert, the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Currie boarded the steamer Kapurthulla at 4 o'clock. His Excellency and party landed under the usual salute, and drove to the Sealdah terminus in the carriages from Belvedere, escorted by a detachment of the Bengal Cavalry. The party left by the Darjeeling mail train half an hour later.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 25.

The Horse Show closed this evening, when H. R. H. the Duke gave away the prizes. The weather was rather inclement and the attendance was consequently small. Before the prizes were distributed the several winners were paraded before the Duke.

THE E. AND A.-I. ASSOCIATION OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 25.

On Monday evening a meeting of the Council of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association was held here. An important letter from the Bombay Association, which that body requested might be treated for the present as confidential, was read and discussed. A resolution was passed that the Madras Association entirely concurred in the view expressed, and are prepared to unite in any representation that might be made in the matter to the authorities.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR.

The Gaekwar of Baroda is expected at Bangalore shortly.

THE HALL COLLEGE DINNER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 25.

Sir Thomas Baker will take the chair at the Hall College dinner at Simla, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief being unable to preside.

THE ANGLO-SIAMESE MISSION.

The Anglo-Siamese Mission will probably begin actual work in the Shan country in November.

SICKNESS AT KABUL.

Typhoid fever and small-pox are reported to have broken out at Kabul in an epidemic form. The Amir will therefore probably winter at Jellalabad.

COAL AT QUETTA.

The coal seam recently discovered at Quetta proves on examination to be 27 inches in thickness and to dip at an angle of 50. The coal has been worked and is said to be of very good quality.

THE P. W. SECRETARY'S TENURE.

The Government of India has recommended that the tenure of Secretaryship in the Public Works Department should invariably be five years.

THE HONOUR AND GLORY MATCH.

Seventy teams competed in the Honour and Glory Match on the 23rd instant. The four top scores were the 7th Dragoon Guards, 913 ; the Seaforth Highlanders, 905 ; Chungla Gulley team, 897 ; and the Allahabad Station team, 889.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced in the Chin Hills of Major Fitzgerald Stevens, of the 47th Gurkhas.

POONA RACES.—THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 24.

We had another capital day's sport to-day, when six events were competed for with a majority of large fields. The weather was propitious and there was again a numerous attendance, including T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. So well are things managed by Dr. Gaye and his assistant, Mr. Pallonjee, that punctuality is a feature. Events are so openthat it is very difficult to spot the winners. Everyone goes about the ring wanting the infallible tip. Young Euclid won the first race, the Dealers Plate, while Kailan, Pioneer, Acrobat, and Lansdowne were fancied with him for premier place. It was a close finish as were nearly all the others. Mr. Newton's Jassim once more proved a good thing, and pulled off the Champagne Stakes, beating such company as Interpreter, Nadershah, Isonomy, and Sairey Gamp. The Governor's Cup, the event of the day, and in fact of the meeting, fell to Bendigo, who carried very light weights. There were fifteen starters, and among the lot not one country-bred. Fancy ran free over the big field. Prince, Napier, Camel, Mr. Newton's Stable, Grand Master, all found backers, comparatively few taking Bendigo at 3 to 1. It was a good race won by a length, a head separating second and third. The Pony Cup, as was expected, was taken by Chester, Rampursad making a good fight for honours. Such a certainty was it considered for Captain MacDougall's waler gelding that the book-makers just before the start stopped quoting odds on him. The succeeding race was as unexpected as the other was sure. Ringleader, who had been running all this time most erratically, won from Syria and Swallow. Twilight walked away with the Morvi Purse the last event, but not without Iolanthe making a game effort to prevent her.

There were several breakaways at the starting of each race, which was to be expected with large fields and the presence of G. R.'s (gentlemen riders). The public, however, find it very provoking to watch what appears to be straggling starts. The only remedy against this lies in the hands of the Stewards, for without their assistance the starter, having but little authority over his fields, cannot control them as he would wish to in order to enable him to do his duty by them.

The following are a few details of the races :—

1ST RACE.—" The Dealer's Plate"—Rs. 400 from the Fund. For all Arabs landed after the 1st September 1888. Weight for age. Galloways allowed 7lbs ; previous winners, once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs extra. Entrance 2 G M, to close and name the day before the race. Distance 6 furlongs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,000.

Mr Cursetjee's Young Euclid, 8st 11lbs, J Robinson. 1
Mr Sulliman bin Dawood's Dick Turpin, 8st 8lbs, Ebrahim 2
Mr S A W's Pioneer, 7st 10lbs, Hobday 3

Betting : 2 to 1 Young Euclid, 6 to 1 Dick Turpin and Pioneer, 2 to 1 Kailan, and 6 to 10 to 1 the rest.

The field of thirteen after one attempt were sent away on fair terms, but it seemed any one's race till the straight, when Young Euclid went to the head, closely attended by Dick Turpin and Pioneer, who were a length or two in front of the others. In this order they passed the judge's box with three parts of a length off each other. —Time—1 min. 22 secs.

2ND RACE.—" Champagne Stakes."—Rs. 600 from the Fund. For all Arab and country-bred horses. Weight for age and class. Winners of Rs. 1,000 in added money or cup of that value, once 5lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs extra. Maidens allowed 7lbs, of the day 14lbs. Galloways allowed 7lbs extra. Entrance 1st May 2 G M, 1st July 4, 1st September 8, when the race will close with a sweepstakes of 3 G M for each horse declared to start. Distance 1 mile.

Mr Newton's Jassim, 8st 7lbs, Robinson 1
Mr Skinner's Arabi Pacha, 9st, Vinall 2
Love Lane Confederacy's Diamond, 9st, Kendall..... 3

Betting : 2 to 1 Jassim, 3 to 1 Arabi Pacha, 8 to 1 Diamond, 3 to 1 Nadershah, Isonomy, and Sairey Gamp, 6 to 12 to 1 the rest.

Jassim at once took the lead, maintaining it the whole way. Near the home turn the other two placed came up, but failed to dispossess Jassim of his advantage, and the latter won by a length, the same distance separating the second and third. Time—1 min. 52½ sec.

3RD RACE.—" The Governor's Cup," value Rs. 1,000, presented by H. E. the Governor of Bombay. A handicap for all Arabs and Bombay Presidency country-breds. The handicap to be published before the meeting. Top-weight not to exceed 11st. Distance R C and a distance. Entrance 1st May 2 G M, 1st July 6, 1st September 10, when the race will close with a sweepstake of 5 G M for each horse declared to start. Four horses in different interests to start or the cup will be withheld. Winner to receive the cup and 60 per cent. of the stakes ; the second horse 30 per cent. of the stakes ; the third horse 10 per cent. of the stakes. A minimum weight of 8st 12lbs. for the winner of the Derby, and 4lbs penalty for any race value Rs. 500, after publication of entry. Half forfeit of entrance if declared before the 10th September.

Capt Fowle's Bendigo, 7st 7lbs, Hobday 1
Mr Newton's Scimitar, 9st 12lbs, Robinson..... 2
Capt MacDougall's Prince, 9st, Vinall 3

Betting : 3 to 1 Bendigo, 2 to 1 Prince, 6 to 1 Scimitar, 4 to 1 Soocab, Napier, Revenge, and 8 to 12 to 1 the rest.

The field of fifteen got away pretty evenly after two breakaways, when Silvermane made the running with the lead, Burnet and Prince close behind. Near the hill there was somewhat of a procession, Burnet falling in the rear with Benevolence, while Scimitar improved his position to near the leaders, Bendigo also gradually going up. Near theturn for home Bendigo went to the head, as coming up the straight he led with Scimitar and Prince close on his quarters. Revenge, Soocab, Napier, and Camel a few lengths behind them. In the distance those placed drew away, Bendigo winning by a length, a head separating second and third. Time—3m. 7secs.

4TH RACE.—" The Pony Cup."—Rs. 600 from the Fund. For all ponies. Weight for inches. English and Australians 13-2 to carry 9st 8lbs ; Arabs 13-2 to carry 9st ; country-breds 13-2 to carry 8st 9lbs. Winners once 5 lbs, twice 10lbs, oftener 14lbs extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs, of the day 10lbs. Winners of races to which Rs. 1,000 were added to carry a special extra penalty of 4lbs for each such race won. Accumulative penalties not to exceed 26 lbs. Distance 5 furlongs. Entrance 1st May 2 G M, 1st July 4, 1st September 8, with a sweepstakes of 3 G M for each pony declared to start.

Capt MacDougall's Chester, 8st 7lb, Vinall 1
Mr Locke's Rampursad, 9st, Owner 2
Mr Farmer's Superiority, 7st 13lbs, W Greenhalgh... 3

Betting : 4 to 6 Chester, 4 to 1 Rampursad, 3 to 1 Superiority, and 4 to 1 the others.

Chester got off with the lead, which he maintained all through, closely attended by Rampursad, who made a gallant struggle to catch him up, but failed and only beat Superiority by half a length. Time—1m. 9½secs.

5TH RACE.—" The Corinthian Stakes."—Rs. 600 from the Fund. A handicap for all horses qualified for the Criterion or Welter. Entrance 4 G M, half forfeit. To close and name the day before the race. Winner to be sold for Rs 2,000. Distance, 1 mile. G R. See rules 2, 3, and 4.

Mr M C M's Ringleader, 11st 5lbs, Capt Le Gallais... 1
Mr Scoones' Swallow, 10st 9lbs, Capt MacDougall ... 2
Col Steven's Syria, 11st 3lbs, Capt Hanwell..... 3

Betting : 8 to 1 Ringleader, 1½ to 1 Swallow, 2 to 1 Syria and Vicar, and 6 to 1 Warrior.

Ringleader jumped off to the head, where he remained, Swallow and Syria never catching him up, and he won easily by a length, half that distance being between Swallow and Syria. Time—1m. 58½secs.

6TH RACE.—" The Morvi Purse."—Rs. 500 presented by H H Sir Waghji, K C S I, the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, with Rs. 250 from the Fund. For all horses qualified to run in the Joonaghur Cup who have not won a race this season. Handicap ½ mile. Entrance, starting sweep including division of entrance and stakes for the second and third horse as in the Joonaghur Cup. Handicap to be published on or before the day before the race. 8 horses in bona-fide different interests to start, or the Rs. 250 added from the Fund will be withheld.

The Thakore of Bhavnagar's Twilight, 8st 4lbs, Hobday... 1
Mr Locke's Iolanthe, 8st 5lbs, Killick..... 2
Mr Dorset's Gay Lass, 8st 10lbs, D Greenhalgh 3

Betting : 2 to 1 on Twilight and 2 to 1 against Iolanthe and Joan of Arc.

Twilight made all the running when the four got away. She kept the lead throughout and won easily by a length from Iolanthe, Gay Lass being a bad third. Time—53 secs.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon. Dr. Blaney, presided. There were also present Colonel Merewether, Major Selby, Messrs. Carroll, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, K. M. Shroff, Mulji Bhowanidass Barbhaya, Fazulbhoy Visram, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

THE VISIT OF H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee in accordance with his notice moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Committee with the design of a suitable casket to contain the address of welcome to H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor and an estimate of the cost of the same and of engrossing the address.

As a rider to this Colonel Merewether proposed that the work should be fixed at the amount to be expended, and that the choice of the design, &c., should be left with the Municipal Commissioner. Several suggestions were then made as to the design of the casket. Some gentlemen were for discarding the old cylindrical and box forms in favour of a book form.

It was eventually decided to adopt Colonel Merewether's suggestion and limit the amount to be expended to Rs. 2,000, leaving the choice of design to the Municipal Commissioner.

THE VERIFICATION OF STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Some discussion took place regarding the request of Messrs. Khimjee Jeewa and Co. that early action be taken to verify the standard weights and measures.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said that numerous complaints were being made by the native merchants of the very unsatisfactory way in which the standard of weights and measures had been fixed.

The chairman stated that it seemed to be impossible to fix a common standard. Weights and measures in India were much diversified.

Colonel Merewether thought it was high time they should be set right on the matter.

After some further conversation Mr. Shroff proposed that a reply should be sent to Messrs. Khimjee, Jewa and Co., that their letter was forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, and that as soon as the standard weights and measures were ready it would be put into use.

THE COST OF SERVING MUNICIPAL PROCESSES.

The Municipal Commissioner stated that Government had come to the conclusion that although the Municipality was already paying its share for the maintenance of the police, it should further be required to defray the expenses of policemen serving summonses in municipal cases. He was unable to say at this stage whether this demand was a fair one, but as the processes must be served he would ask the Standing Committee to sanction the sum of Rs. 2,000 for the half year for the expense of process-serving.

The Chairman remarked that this was only one more reason that they should in future settle matters with Government in a strictly business manner.

The Corporation was recommended to give the required sanction.

POLICE QUARTERS.

The Municipal Commissioner then referred to the demand of Government on the Municipality to provide capital expenditure for the purpose of providing the police with quarters. He said that he had obtained the opinion of counsel on the subject, and it was that under section 62 of the Act, the Government were wrong in making such a demand. It was resolved to send the opinion of counsel to Government.

The meeting was then dissolved

FIRE AT DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT MILL.

A fire broke out yesterday morning at about half-past 1 o'clock in the Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Mill at Tardeo. The fire originated amongst a quantity of loose cotton in the sifting room of the mill, and it was first observed by the Mill Ramoosee on duty there from the south-east end of the building. He raised the alarm, and the Mill fire-engine was at once set to work and five hose were played on the fire. However, the fire spread rapidly and gutted the whole building in a short time, and the roof of the building also soon caught fire and fell in. The Gowalia Tank and the Byculla steam fire-engines of the fire Brigade worked four jets upon the burning building. The Fort and Pydowuee steam fire-engines also arrived in good time, but were not used. There were also a large body of European police officers at the scene of the fire. Colonel. Wise, the Acting Commissioner of the Police, was also present. The fire was got under control by 4 a. m., and completely extinguished by 7 a. m. The origin of the fire is not known, although it is attributed to spontaneous combustion and the damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 1,20,000

H. M.'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

The following is the list of officers expected to arrive in Bombay by the troopship Malabar on the 1st October :—Major H P Douglas-William, of the 1st Dragoon Guards ; 2nd Lieut W A Tilney, of the 7th Lancers ; Lieut E R Gordon, of the 2nd Dragoon Guards ; 2nd Lieut O B B Smith, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards ; 2nd Lieut H R MacGeorge, of the 7th Dragoon Guards ; 2nd Lieuts G D E H Fullerton, J A McLean, and W A Goodair, of the 5th Lancers ; Captain H Fortescue, of the 17th Lancers ; Capt W M Shenton and 2nd Lieut Barclay, of the 18th Hussars ; Capts R J Maude and G Cockburn, and 2nd Lieut R Alexander, of the 1st Rifle Brigade ; 2nd Lieut J P Dowdall, of the 2nd York L I ; Major J H H S D Hogarth, of the 1st K O S Borderers ; 2nd Lieut G Dradze, of the 2nd Oxf Lt Infy ; Lieut E A J Dawson, of the 3rd Rifle Brigade ; Major H Hare, 2nd Lieut J J Mellows, and 2nd Lieut J R O'Meagher, R Munster Fusrs ; Lieut J H Grant and 2nd Lieuts F V Smith and A R Burnet, 1st Suffolk Regt ; Capt E A Strachan, of 2nd Rl Innis Fusrs ; Lieut G H Nicholson, of the 1st Hants Regt ; Major and Col E J Lugard, of the 2nd Rl Lancaster Regt ; Lieut and Qr-Mr J Thomson, of the 2nd North Fusrs ; Bde Surgn E C Markey, Surgn-Major B M Blennerhaset, and Surgn E L Maunsell, Med Staff ; Hon Lieut W Marr, Bl P W D ; Vet Surgn, 1st class, F Walker, A V D ; 2nd Lieuts P C Searle, of the 2nd Shrop Regt ; O D Tynedale Biscoe, of the 11th Hussars ; and A S Hamilton, of the 1st Derby ; Lieut J S Hodding, of the 2nd South Stafford ; 2nd Lieut H R Troup, of the 1st South Lanc ; Lieut R J Bentinck, of the 1st W I R ; 2nd Lieuts A R H Gordon, of the 2nd Dorset Regt ; B I Petrie, of the 18th Hussars ; M Fitz R Kindersley, of the 2nd R Scots Fusrs ; and J H G Cunliffe, of the 2nd Seaforth Highrs ; Lieut E A T Jones, of the Rl Engrs ; wife of 2nd Lieut C F Martin ; Revd H T Bradbee, Acting Chaplain ; wife of Capt J M S Brunker ; wife of Capt A H Wilmer ; wife of Lieut A S Rooke ; and wife of Capt I M S Dunsterville.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. C. D. Maniar, G. B. V. C., has been placed in charge of the Kaira Local Veterinary Dispensary at Nariad.

Mr. C. Pillay, G. B. V. C., has been appointed to Veterinary duties at Raipur, under the Central Provinces Government.

The nomination of Mr. H. S. Batliwala, G. B. V. C., to an appointment in the Andamans under Government has been approved, and he has received orders to join.

The Veterinary Surgeon of the Straits Settlements Government has applied for the services of two graduates of the Veterinary College as assistant Veterinary officers to serve under him in Penang.

Mr. N. D. Dhakmarwala, G. B. V. C., has been temporarily entertained on the staff of the Veterinary College.

Government has sanctioned grants-in-aid for local Veterinary Dispensaries and Hospitals at Dhulia and Nasik, and graduates have been nominated for charge in each place.

Free studentship.—We understand that there is at present one vacancy to which election will shortly be made.

Obituary.—We regret to hear of the death of Cecil George King, a senior student of considerable promise and who had ta ken a leading part in promoting physical exercise at the College.

The College vacation is now on, and students will reassemble on 3rd November. Some students and members of the staff remain at hospital work.

At a general court-martial assembled at Secunderabad, on the 30th August, No. 611, Private James Allgood, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, was charged with having in a place without Her Majesty's Dominions, committed the offence of murder in that, at Secunderabad, in the Territories of His Highness the Nizam, on the 6th day of June 1889, he feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder one Jaffer Khan. The Court found the prisoner not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter. The prisoner was sentenced to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years. In confirming the finding and sentence of the Court H. E. the Commander-in-Chief commuted the punishment to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

THE *RAST GOFTAR* DEFAMATION CASE.

The hearing of the case, in which Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Mehta, editor and proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, has brought a summons against Kaikhoshroo Nowroji Kabraji and Merwanji Fardunji Marzban, editor and proprietor respectively of the *Rast Goftar and Satya Prakash*, for defamation, was proceeded with before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. The charge was founded on the publication of two letters, signed " A Parsee" and " One Who knows a Secret," which appeared in defendants' paper of the 25th August, the particulars in reference to which have already appeared in these columns. Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta appeared for the complainant, Mr. Jardine for the first, and Messrs. Vickaji and Bhownuggrie for the second defendant.

His Worship at the outset asked Mr. Mehta which of the defendants he meant to proceed against first.

Mr. Mehta replied he meant to proceed against both, because it was a case of defamation. Although two persons were charged, it was one act for which they could be held responsible.

His Worship asked the agents for the defendants if they were willing to the course Mr. Mehta proposed to adopt, and they signifying their assent, the case was proceeded with.

Mr. Mehta proposed first to state the circumstances under which the charge was brought. The complainant was the proprietor of a Guzerati weekly and the two accused were the editor and proprietor of an Anglo-Guzerati weekly. Both papers were largely circulated amongst the Parsee community, and very naturally these was a keen competition between them to gain the wider circulation for their separate papers, and some jealousy existed between them. At one time, indeed, there was rather a heated discussion as to the circulation of the two papers, and a letter appeared in the *Rast Goftar* about the matter of which complainant had reason to complain as containing unfounded statements. He threatened legal proceedings, but on an expression of regret being tendered the matter was not brought into Court. Since then, however, there had been some acrimonious discussion going on in the two papers against each other. He granted the right of criticism, but not for the gratification of personal spite. He mentioned this circumstance because he meant to call evidence to prove this state of feeling between the two papers. Mr. Mehta read the letter signed " A Parsee," and pointed out that he proposed to prove the " certain editor " at which it was aimed was the complainant. It was also important to bear in mind that the " certain school-master " who was alleged in the letter to have been going about using threats at the instigation of the " certain editor " was Mr. Hormusji Nowroji Lord, between whom and the editor of the *Rast Goftar* a warm discussion had been going on. He would prove by evidence that the school-master referred to was none other than Mr. Lord. It was a distinct libel to say that the school-master had been going about threatening people that they would attend the Sunday meeting to create a disturbance. He was quite willing to admit that in all matters of public interest a great deal of latitude could be taken with regard to criticism, so long as it was founded upon facts ascertained by care and diligence, and was not actuated by spite. He would show by evidence this imputation was entirely an invention of the accused, and that there was not a particle of truth in it. A letter was written to the accused, asking them to give the name of the writer. If the letters had been *bona fide*, there would have been no difficulty about it ; but no reply was sent to that request, which meant they refused to give the name of the writer or tender any apology. The second letter is headed " Our Brother, Kesario Gurgin." He need not remind his Worship that there might be defamation in the hearing of an otherwise innocent production. He did not mean to say what was below that heading was not defamatory, for it was. But this word Gurgin meant a cowardly and unscrupulous person. Gurgin was a cowardly and intriguing character in the Persian epic, the " Shah Nama," and was a most offensive word to apply to any respectable person. Mr. Mehta then read over the letter paragraph by paragraph denying the statements made therein, that they were bound to have an evil influence on the subscribers and readers of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, and he would show by the evidence he proposed to lead that they were entirely unfounded.

Edalji Maneckji Vacha, printer of the *Rast Goftar*, was called and examined by Mr. Mehta. He admitted having printed the papers containing the letters referred to as containing the libellous matter.

Mr. Mehta : I want the manuscript of that letter, signed " A Parsee ?"—After the work is finished the manuscript is put into a box, and we do not care about it afterwards.

Do you mean to say they are destroyed : After the work is over they are thrown into the box as useless or waste paper.

Where is this box kept ?—In the office.

What are your instructions regarding used manuscripts ?—We have no instructions. The manuscripts lie in the box.

Now have you received a summons calling upon you to produce the manuscript of that letter ?

Mr. Jardine : I object to this question. The summons will speak for itself.

Mr. Mehta : I only ask him if he got a summons to produce that letter. I ask him to produce the summons.

The summons was produced and read by Mr. Jardine.

Mr. Mehta : Now I ask to be allowed to send witness to bring the manuscripts if he can find them. I want the manuscripts of the two letters, signed " A Parsee" and " One Who kuows a Secret." I want you—addressing witness—to go and look into that box for the manuscripts and produce them here ?—You will please bear in mind this box always remains open and is not under lock and key.

If the manuscripts are there they will be got.—If I have to look out these manuscripts I perhaps cannot be back in an hour's time.

We will risk that. The paper is a weekly one, the letters are of a recent date, and cannot be far down in the box.

Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, eldest son of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who was the next witness called, in answer to Mr. Mehta said he remembered the requisition which was signed by certain members of the Parsee community to the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet.

Mr. Mehta : Will you tell us briefly what you did about it ?—I had a conversation with Mr. Sorabji Framji Patel, Mr. Ardeshir Sorabji Camdin, and a few others, and we came to the conclusion it was not desirable to call that meeting. I had another conversation with Mr. Sorabji Bengali, and we came to the conclusion a counter-requisition should be made. It was ultimately agreed the requisition should be altered, and I approved of it as altered. It was sent to the office of the complainant to be printed. Up to this time the complainant knew nothing of the requisition, but when I sent it to him to be printed I asked him to get signatures to it. This was on Wednesday. When I was at the Circle Litteraire on Thursday Mr. Darashah Ruttonjee Chichgar called upon me, and said that signatures had been obtained upon the requisition.

Mr. Jardine : Is this evidence to ask the witness what Mr. Darashah Chichgar said ?

Mr. Mehta : What I want this evidence for is that it was upon certain representations made by Mr. Darashah Chichgar, who was working in harmony with the accused, that the counter-requisition was given up.

Mr. Jardine objected, stating that Mr. Darashah Chichgar should be put into the witness-box himself.

Mr. Mehta : I want this evidence for the purpose of showing that the statements of the accused are false. You say the requisition was given up for one reason and we say for another.

His Worship : The witness is to prove the reasons for giving up the counter-requisition.

Witness, resuming, said : Mr. Darashah Chichgar said there was no necessity for a counter-requisition, for they were going to approve of the letter written by my father, Sir Dinshaw Petit, to Lord Reay as well as Lord Reay's reply. The second resolution was to protest against Mr. Ommanney's memorandum. I then sent word to the proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, telling him to stop getting signatures to the counter-requisition. I saw Mr. Sorabji Bengali, and he also agreed there was no necessity for the counter-requisition.

Mr. Mehta : Do you know if Mr Darashah Chichgar was one of the persons who got up the previous requisition ?—I do not. So far as I know the defendant, Mr. Kabrajee, was one.

Mr. Mehta : You were moved by Mr. Darashah Chichgar's representations to give up the counter-requisition ?—Yes.

Mr. Mehta : Is there any truth in the statement that the complainant got up the counter-requisition ?—No, nor is there any truth in the statement he asked me to sign the counter-requisition ?

Mr. Jardine and Messrs. Vickajee and Bhownuggrie reserved their cross-examination, and as the witness Eduljee M. Vacha, printer to the *Rast Goftar*, had not reappeared as yet with the manuscripts of the letters, the farther hearing of the case was adjourned till next Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following appointments have been made :—12th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant T. C. M. T. Hogg, 29th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 13th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant E. Brandreth, 5th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 16th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant L. M. Bell, 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, to be Wing Officer on probation.

The undermentioned officers are granted one year's leave to England :—Captain C. G. M. Fasken, 2nd Sikhs ; Lieutenant M. deMontmorency, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment ; and Captain Younghusband, 14th Bengal Lancers.

The following postings have been made :—Lieutenant G. K. Swettenham, to 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers ; Lieutenant H. A. Moore, to 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers ; and Second-Lieutenant G. T. Young, to 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

The following officers have obtained musketry certificates at Hythe :—Major O. V. Boddy, R. E., extra certificate ; Captain R F. Clothier, M. S. C., extra certificate ; Lieutenant S. A. Pearse, M. S. C., company certificate ; Lieutenant G. H. Turner, Bo. S. C., extra certificate ; and Lieutenant C. J. W. Grant, M. S. C., extra certificate.

THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY BILL.

The following is the text of the Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill introduced in the Supreme Council on the 19th instant :—

Whereas by an order, dated the sixteenth day of October, 1888, a Commission was appointed by the Governor of Bombay in Council under Act XXXVII. of 1850 for regulating inquiries into the behaviour of public servants for the purpose of enquiring into certain imputations of misbehaviour by a public servant.

And whereas in the course of the proceedings before the said Commission, and of certain enquiries preliminary to or connected with the said proceedings and undertaken by direction of the said Governor in Council, statements were made and evidence given by public servants and other persons, by reason of which statements or evidence the said public servants and other persons became or might become liable to suits, prosecutions, or penalties under the Statute 49 Geo. III., Chapter 126, or the Indian Penal Code, or otherwise.

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And whereas it is expedient to free the said public servants and other persons from all liability to civil or criminal proceedings in respect of any cause of action or charge arising out of any admission of an offence in any statements made or evidence given as aforesaid ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—1. Indemnity to Witnesses.—No suit, prosecution, or other proceedings shall be commenced or continued against any person in respect of any cause of action or charge arising out of any admission of an offence in any statement made or evidence given before the said Commission, or in any enquiry undertaken by direction of the said Governor in Council in connection with the proceedings of the said Commission.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to protect certain persons from proceedings which might be taken against them in consequence of admissions made by them in the course of the investigation before the Commission which sat at Poona in October, November, December, and January last under Act XXXVII. of 1850, or in the course of the connected inquiries which were undertaken by direction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, with respect to imputations of misbehaviour made against Mr. Arthur Crawford, of the Bombay Civil Service.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT SADRA.

During the past two weeks the students and masters &c., of the Scott College, at Sadra, have been having a gay and busy time. On Thursday, the 5th instant, Mr. E. Giles, the Educational Inspector, N. D., arrived from Ahmedabad, and examined the little Thakores studying in the said college both in their scholastic attainments and their physical performances. There were then the cricket and lawn-tennis matches played and the high jump, agarpat and other races run, and lastly they were examined in foot and mounted drill by Captain O'Donnell. Everything was a complete success, and on the evening of Friday last there was the prize distribution by Captain O'Donnell, the vice-president and Assistant Political Agent, and Mrs. O'Donnell.

Mr. Moropant, the head-master of the college, read a report on the working and progress of this college during the past two terms. After the last Dewali vacation, he said in the course of his remarks :—" I had no pupil learning in the 1st class, as the only one that I had in that class, until 12 months back, had left the college and gone away elsewhere, but during the past nine months I have had six classes, four of which now consist of 20 boys, who learn English with Gujrati, and the remaining two classes contain 7 boys learning Gujrati alone. The Inspector appears to have been perfectly satisfied with everything he saw of the college. Out of 20 boys under Anglo-Vernacular Standard, 18 were present at the examination. Of the 18 boys examined three passed in the 1st class. In the 2nd class four passed under all heads. In the 3rd class eight passed under all heads. Three who read English Primer were not so fortunate as to win the same success that their older brethren did at the examination. But this can easily be accounted for by the fact of the latter two boys being admitted into the college only about seven or eight weeks back, who passed in Gujrati 1st book. Four prizes fall to the best of my best pupils—Pratapsingji of Deheganida, viz., the first of his class prizes, the English conversation prize, the best in Geography prize, and the best in English prize.

Beyond the 28 prizes provided from the Masna Prize Fund interest and plus the College funds, there are three, viz., the Scott prize for regular attendance and the foot drill prize and the best-in-riding prize, that are so kindly provided by our vice-president.

Captain O'Donnell then addressed the meeting in a short but very appropriate speech, explaining to the former in an impressive language the aims and ends of their education at the college and the very responsible duties of making their subjects happy by good administration that would devolve on them in their after life, and advising them to carefully bear the same in mind, and to be punctual in their return to the college after a pleasant enjoyment of the vacation that was commencing immediately ; and pointing out to all what Mr. Giles had written in his report on the examination, the following remarks of the Inspector being particularly laid stress upon :—" The college is now placed in admirable quarters, well removed from the bazaar, with residences for two masters, and a spacious compound for recreation. I may state that I inspected all the buildings and accessories with great care, and that I was fully satisfied that all that was possible was being done for the physical health of the pupils, &c. . . The 1st class is estimated by the head-master as being on a level with Standard III. of the Anglo-Vernacular standards, but in English the boys are certainly well above this, and are fairly on a level with Standard IV., while their colloquial English is much better than is usually spoken in Anglo-Vernacular schools. No boy failed in my examination, showing that they had learnt thoroughly what they professed to have prepared ; the arithmetic was smartly and correctly done, the geography intelligently learnt, and the reading and recitation clear and accurate. I was also much pleased with the writing of the school generally, which was excellent. I also saw the boys in the gymnasium and in the play-ground, and was much pleased with their performances and the spirit with which they were executed. Some of the boys are exceedingly active and well made, and all, from the eldest to the youngest, appeared to take a healthy interest in their games. In fact, the wrestling between two of the very smallest boys could hardly have been more spirited, &c. . . . I was very much pleased with the demeanour and manners of the boys. They were cheerful and open, neither shy nor too bold, and were decidedly what I should call gentlemanly in their manner. In fact, they reminded me not a little of the boys of the Wadhwan school, and this is giving them no light praise. On the whole, I think that there is every reason to be well satisfied with the school in its present condition, and that that condition reflects no small credit on the head-master, Mr. Moropant Moghay, who appears to have his heart in his work and to devote himself to the interests of the boys."

The proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

News has been received that the port of Bulhar on the Somali Coast was attacked by the Eesa tribe from the interior on the night of August 17 while a dust storm was blowing. The tribesmen in the confusion caused by the storm entered the town, killed 67 men, and wounded 14 others. The police were helpless owing to the darkness, and the thick veil of dust over the town. The Eesa men acted well in concert, recognising each other by a peculiar cry, and stabbing all who did not answer them. The attack seems to have been due to a blood-feud. The Eesa tribesmen escaped without any punishment.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Tuesday evening, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Vice-chancellor, presiding. There was a very large attendance of the members of the Senate. The business before the Senate was the consideration of Mr. H. J. B. Hargrave's notice of motion proposing that, as recommended by the Syndicate, a diploma in Agriculture be instituted in the Faculty of Civil Engineering, and the scheme put down on the agenda paper be adopted.

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public service. They would make better revenue officials. As revenue officials, they would appreciate better the effects of variations in rainfall, in weather, in seasons and crops. They would better appreciate the necessity of moderation in assessment, and the necessity of leaving improvements in lands untaxed. (Hear, hear.) But over and above this, what this country sorely needs is a class of men who, being thoroughly imbued with the principles—the scientific principles—of agriculture, are able to apply or utilize the results of a science—a class of men who would not object to adopt any well-tested and clearly demonstrated improvement or improvements in agriculture. (Hear, hear.) The Indian ryot is most conservative. He has been accustomed to methods of tilling land which have descended to him as from father to son. He is also very poor. But intensely conservative and poor as he is, he will not be slow to adopt improved methods if he is throughly convinced that they are well ascertained and clearly demonstrated improvements. He needs to be taught and shown what can be done to improve his land. And who can do this better than his fellow-countrymen trained in scientific agriculture? They can speak to him in his mother-tongue and show him how he should go. We thus need a body of men for the advancement of the cause of research for communication of their knowledge to their less fortunate countrymen. It may be asked, where are the facilities existing for the pursuit of agricultural studies at present? To this the speaker would say, on the authority of two such eminent men as Dr. Cooke and Mr. Ozanne, that the College of Science at Poona and the Baroda College were well-equipped for this purpose. To the College of Science at Poona is attached an agricultural farm, a veterinary hospital, and a cattle shed. There are other appliances. Mr. Javerilal, therefore, believed that the University would materially advance the cause of scientific agriculture in this Presidency if the Senate consented to institute a diploma in agriculture. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Justice Hart said that he rose to accord his most hearty opposition to the proposal before the Senate. (Loud laughter.) He was sure that they were one and all in complete accord with Mr. Ozanne in his sympathy with the wants and wishes of the agricultural classes of this country, and with his benevolent desire to improve their position as far as possible. But where they joined issue with him was on the question whether it was any part of the duty of the University to give effect to that sympathy or to carry out the work of that benevolence in the manner in which it was proposed to do by the scheme now before the Senate. He was encouraged to oppose the proposal with all the more confidence of success, because his grounds now were much the same as he had stated a few days ago to the Senate when he spoke against the proposal of a diploma in Sanitary Science, and which they all knew was rejected by the Senate. (Hear, hear.) He said then that the idea of such a proposal was abhorrent to the idea which lay at the bottom of the very name of University." (Hear, hear, and applause.) That was exactly the same objection that he took to the proposal put forward before the Senate that evening. He need not tell the learned member of the Senate that the word "University" implied in its derivation the state of oneness or wholeness. The state of oneness would be found—he did not know whether the bucolic gentlemen were with him (laughter)—either in the constitution of the University, or in the system of the education which it imparted, or in both. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, consisting as they did of a congeries of colleges, each with its domestic disciplinary government, were each combined into one whole under the name of "University." He believed most of the universities on the continent of Europe did not adopt this collegiate system, but the idea of oneness in their system of education was that which was also found in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The function of all European universities, as far as he knew, was to impart higher education in the four main branches of learning, namely Arts, Theology, Medicine and Law, and each of these subjects was considered by the university as one indivisible whole. No University that he knew of gave any special prominence to any one branch, though, of course, in each of these large subjects there were many branches that made up the whole. He apprehended that any special instruction to be given in the practical application of any one branch in any one of these great subjects of knowledge, fell within the province and was the duty of a technical school. (Hear, hear, and applause.) If it was necessary to give special instruction and to examine especially for the purpose of testing a candidate's knowledge of some particular branch—say of natural science—with the view to its practical application in enabling him to earn his bread, he should go to a technical school, for it was no part of the duty of the University, whose function was to impart higher education, to select here and there one or two isolated branches of each of the main subjects, and to confer degrees or diplomas in the same. (Hear, hear, and applause). The present scheme for the diploma in Agriculture gave prominence to what was admittedly on the face of it a branch only of the subject of civil engineering. He understood that it was as a part of civil engineering that they were asked to encourage agriculture, and to grant diploma for proficiency in it. It was there that he joined issue with Mr. Ozanne and said that it did not form part of the duty of the University to carry out the scheme, because agriculture, as it was stated by one member, so largely affected the interests of the country, and because, as stated by another, it was the backbone of the country. (Laughter and applause.) He would say that the University was more interested in the brain of the community than its backbone. But not to descend into these anatomical details, he would warn the Senate against giving too great a prominence to the backbone (renewed laughter), which would result in such a crippling deformity as was to be found in Ireland, where, owing to the undue prominence given to agriculture, we found the result in the impoverishment of the country. (Hear, hear, and applause.) If there was anything in the argument that because there was a large interest involved, therefore the University was to give degrees to encourage the knowledge in the science connected with that large interest, they would have this result and a further difficulty to contend with. When these gentlemen by preternaturally developing their backbone, produced the humpback, they would say that in order to correct it the University should develop there industries, such for instance, as the mill and mining industrids, both of them being branches of the science of Civil Engineerings; and they would have diplomas for cotton spinners and gold diggers. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) Why should they stop at agriculture and at the production of food? Why not go to its cooking, and why should they not have diplomas in cookery? (Loud laughter and applause.) Why stop at the production of the raw material for clothes, and not go on to their making and have diplomas in tailoring? Then we should have proposals to grant such degrees as Bachelor or Bobachis or Doctor of Dirzies. (Renewed laughter. Members laughed at the monstrous absurdity of such a suggestion, but was it much more absurd than the proposals contained in the scheme which they were asked gravely to consider for examing candidates in the arts of making butter and cheese? If you were to examine a youth as to his knowledge in making cheese, why not examine him as to his knowledge in toasting it? Why not examine him as well in the making of breeches, as in the bleaching of the materials of which they were to be made?

Mr. Steel considered that agriculture was as important a science as the four faculties referred to by Mr. Justice Hart. An University which was supposed to be universal in its scope should not be limited to certain faculties. He hoped that Mr. Hargrave's proposal would find favour with the Senate.

Mr. Kirkham said that whatever differences of opinion there might be about the proposal, there were two or three things about which manifestly they were agreed, and one was the great importance of the subject. That scientific agriculture, as it had been called, should be cultivated in this country, and that the highest knowledge on the subject should be easily accessible, was also acknowledged. This was equally true about the science of medicine, for instance; but there was this difference between medicine and this subject—that whereas the former was equally important all the world over, the latter was of greater importance in this country than in any other part of the world. It was a question of applying the truths of science to the art of obtaining greater products from the soil for the consumption of man; and that question in India was one which was a matter of life and death. (Hear, hear.) There was another matter they all agreed on, and that was that agriculture now was really a matter of scientific knowledge, and not as it was a few years ago a mere rule-of-thumb affair. The third point on which he thought they would all agree was that the University of Bombay was the highest educational organisation within the reach of the people of this presidency, and was charged with the highest cultivation of knowledge of all kinds. If they put these three things together, he thought they would come to the conclusion that the University should look after agriculture; the onus of disproving this certainly rested with those who held a contrary opinion. As regarded the butter argument, all he would say was that he had opened the calendar a few moments before and he had seen a question in an examination-paper on engineering, which asked the candidate to describe the best description of earthenware piping for drainage. He thought after that the University need not make any wry faces about anything it might meet with in agriculture. (Hear, hear.) He would come at once to the argument of Mr. Hart, who had really grappled with the main question, for the whole matter would turn on the question of the functions of the University of Bombay. Mr. Hart had said that the idea of instituting the diploma was abhorrent to the root of the name of university, and that the central idea of a university was oneness. He contended that it was just the opposite—that it was diversity. If Mr. Hart read Cardinal Newman's "Office and Work of Universities," he would see that he had said that the root idea of a university in its simple and rudimental form was a school of knowledge of every kind consisting of teachers and learners from every part to discuss and study every conceivable kind of study. (Loud applause.) They had heard a great deal that day about what the University practice should be; but in a matter of that kind each one appealed to the practice of his own particular university, and quite forgot that it was the practice of the Bombay University he had to consider. He was tempted to refer to the origin of the Bombay University. It was not an ancient university; it was not established in the time of Edward the Confessor; nor yet in the time of Edward the Sixth; but if they referred to a despatch of the Court of Directors in 1854, they would find the birth of that University in the fiat that brought it into existence, where would also be found a statement of the reasons for its foundation. The Court of Directors in their despatch said:—"The Council of Education took the London University as their model, and we agree with them that the form of government and functions of that University are the best adapted to the wants of India, and may be followed with advantage, although some variation will be necessary in points of detail." That was a most important thing to remember. A few years later the Secretary of State said that the Bombay University had been formed on the model of the London University, as it was intended the Bombay University should benefit the whole of the Presidency, and the form of government of the London University was best adapted to effect that purpose. If they kept that in view they would get out of the little difficulty in regard to the functions of their University. The purpose of the London University was encouragement of a regular and liberal course of education in the different sciences; and to effect this it obtained the services of examiners of the highest eminence; it required persons who presented themselves for examination to produce certificates of their having gone through a proper course of instruction in the subjects they wished to be examined in, and when they passed, it stamped upon them the seal of the University by granting them a degree. That was the root idea of the matter; first came the study, then the examination, and then the stamp of the University conferred upon the persons who passed. This University, as he had said before, was modelled on the London University, and that was what they should do. What had been the results of the system adopted by the London University? The report of the Royal Commission showed that it had an enormous influence, not only on its own students, but on the older universities, which showed that its agency of providing a regular and liberal education was one of great potency, and he would ask why this agency was not to be applied. Everyone considered what a university ought to be from what his own university was, and finding that his university did not grant diplomas of this sort, concluded that diplomas should not be granted. He hoped that the Senate would not decide that question on any *á priori* ground of that sort, but on the ground of practical utility. The question was whether, if the University carried out the proposal, good or harm would result. If it were carried out, what possible harm could result? Supposing that in the next ten years twenty or thirty men were induced by the encouragement offered to go through a systematic course of instuction in agriculture, would that be a good or bad thing? He would strongly deprecate the idea that there was any kind of rivalry between this and the older subjects. On that point he would read to them a few remarks made by Sir Alexander Grant in 1868. He had said:—"I would not for a moment institute any comparison between the physical sciences and the classical languages, because it would be comparing things that ought not to be put in rivalry; there is room for both. Glorious have been the results of physical sciences of late, and happy is he who, following them in the spirit of Lord Bacon, can extend the empire of man over nature." Then he had gone on to say that if any man did not wish to follow the physical sciences and yet wished to have a liberal education, he could study the classical languages. Now, in the spirit of Lord Bacon, how could it be said that the proposition before them was not in the strictest accordance with the root idea of the University. He hoped the Senate would keep that before them, and would ask themselves whether it was not really a necessity of the time that men who knew something about agriculture should be in the country. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Justice Jardine did not think that the merits of the London University had ever been denied. He was sorry there was a sort of animus displayed against those who had hardly been heard on the assumption that they had *a priori* reasons against altering the existing state of things. He did not think it spoke well for a measure which was sought to be justified, not so much on its own merits as by certain attacks on the opinions of its opponents. (Hear, hear.) He could understand the last speaker trying to cool the feeling of the graduates of Bombay, who would look with a good deal of jealousy on the proposal which sought to raise agriculture to an academical rank. It was all very well to debate on the ground that agriculture was a good thing. No one denied that. It was a common trick in argument to put forward a statement which was agreed to, and then to turn round to the opposite debater and say "We have beaten you." Both Mr. Kirkham and Mr. Ozanne had put forth arguments which were listened to with equanimity, even with patience. He (Mr. Jardine) said let Government be served well in the revenue department, or for the matter of that in all the different departments of the State, but what had that to do with the question of agriculture? Another speaker said something about the overtaxation of land—(laughter),—but that had also nothing whatever to do with the subject before the Senate. Even Mr. Kirkham, when dilating on the London University, did not say that it had instituted a degree in agriculture. (Hear, hear.) He had had a conversation with a member of Government, who was also a Vice-Chancellor, and who was by no means agreed to have such a proposal brought up. They both went through a report of a commission which had been appointed to make enquiries into agricultural schools in England, Scotland, and the countries of Europe, and the general results of these reports were that where agriculture existed and flourished greatly, it was not the result of giving diplomas and degrees but that it began in village schools, where it was first taught, and it was not till the work had progressed to a greater extent than it had in India that the more ambitious endeavours of instituting degrees was thought of. He thought all the advantages which had been set fourth by the previous speakers would be got just as well by teaching agriculture in technical schools, and without troubling the University to grant a degree, before they knew anything about the classes of people who were to be taught and who were coming forward to claim the diploma. The reasons which had been advanced for the institution of the diploma were not sufficient, and were more or less of an imaginary character. They had not heard one word from the ryot that they cared to get a diploma, but it was more likely that they would, on the contrary, say in the words of the Poet Laureate:—"What care I for any man, what order or degree." (Applause.) If a ryot was a good cultivator, and, as somebody said, if he cultivated the culture of agriculture—(laughter),—he would get a good return of his capital, and that was all he wanted. If the colleges were efficient they could get all they wanted in the matter; but if they were not efficient, and if there were not efficient teachers, and if there were not also good examiners to be obtained, then they were beginning at the wrong end. As regarded the argument of progress alluded to by Mr. Kirkham, who mentioned Lord Bacon in connection with it, he (Mr. Jardine) could hardly avoid saying something of Lord Bacon himself. There was a fine passage of Lord Bacon, which said that if you were in doubt about a new proposal, which involved a great change, you should look both ways, and if still in doubt, you should be unmindful of the progress, and stay where you are. (Applause.)

Professor Forrest said that Mr. Ozanne had told them that the subject had been under discussion for the past five years. He (Professor Forrest) thought that the history of the scheme which was being discussed that evening was both interesting and instructive. Three years ago those who wished to advance the fortunes of the College of Science asked the Syndicate to lend their aid to the sanction of a Degree in Agriculture. The Syndicate refused to entertain the proposal. Their refusal was chiefly due to the influence of their ex-Vice-Chancellor, a profound scholar, who had devoted many years to the study of education as a science. To him this University owed a debt of gratitude for the labour and time he had devoted to her welfare, for the lofty intellectual ideal which he had always set before her, and for the spirit of independence he had always striven to foster among her members. Sir Raymond West—(applause)—objected to a degree of Agriculture being founded, because, to use his own words, "mixed trades and professions on account of their involving attention to a great many fragmentary subjects were in themselves almost incapable of being taught in an University: they required a combination of qualities, a readiness of resources, and an application of very various species of information for the purpose of carrying on any business which was not best learnt in any University or not learnt there at all, but must be learnt in the practice of the profession and of the business itself. Therefore, I say that although the scientific part of an education could best be communicated in the University and by University teachers of the highest rank, yet as for the mixed business and professions but little could be done in the Universities but laying the foundation." This opinion of Sir Raymond West it was needless to say was the opinion of all the great men who had studied the educational problem and discussed it. When Sir Raymond West resigned the Vice-Chancellorship the attempt was again made to persuade the Syndicate to lend their support to founding an Agricultural Degree, but the Syndicate again refused to entertain the proposal. Then came what was considered the clever device of asking the University to grant a diploma. It was strange that the practical men who made this proposal never took the trouble to read the Act of Incorporation. If they had done so they would have saved themselves a great deal of trouble in letter-writing and canvassing. It was beyond the power of the University to grant a mere diploma. Mr. Kirkham told them that the onus lay with them who opposed the proposal to show what harm would come of it. He considered it was the duty of those who made the proposal to show sound reasons why the University should make so radical a change in its curriculum. What he asked were the arguments brought forward in favour of this motion? A circular signed by the Director of Land Records had been widely circulated, and from it they learned that the University should grant the diploma in order "to encourage the study of agriculture. Now he doubted very much whether we English could teach the ryot, who has had the experience of centuries much practical agriculture. He knew all about the rotation of crops and the value of manures, but poor wretch he has not the capital to make use of his knowledge. First improve his material condition. Then teach him to read, to write and count. Then would be the time to implant in him a knowledge of scientific agriculture. But if a real attempt was to be made to influence and guide Indian agriculture, they must first have a real agricultural department, like the Forest Department and Engineering Department, manned by men who had made agriculture a profession. It would be the duty of a real agricultural department to start and to supervise agricultural schools. Let them not make the same blunder in their agricultural education that they made in their literary education—found degrees before they had efficient schools. The second reason given by the Director of Land Records for founding this diploma was that all should be done that could be done to diffuse a knowledge of agriculture in the ranks of the Revenue officers of the State. This was a very desirable and laudable object, and he trusted Government would enable every Revenue officer to attend a course of lectures on agriculture in the College of Science. The duty of the University was to raise the intellectual and moral standard of the Revenue officers by a sound and liberal education. The third reason given by the Director of Land Records for granting the diploma was that it was the duty of the University to aid the Agricultural Department in its slow and patient experiments and research. This best could be done by the University making its standard of scientific education as high and thorough as possible. It was only on the sound foundation of scientific and general knowledge they could build up specific proficiency by means of technical education. Technical education in itself did not come within the province of a University. Mr. Kirkham told them that every one defined a University from *a priori* ideas derived from his own University. Two of the men endowed with the greatest and most logical intellects of the age—John Stuart Mill and Cardinal Newman—had told them that the function of Universities was not to give men professional knowledge, but general culture. Mr. Gladstone had stated in his address on "The Work of Universities" that "the University was founded on the principle of universal culture, and the name of Arts was intended to embrace every description of knowledge that, rising above mere handicraft, could contribute to train the mind and faculties of man." No one would have the temerity to deny that agriculture was a handicraft. No doubt it opens a wide field for scientific research, and there was no reason why the purely scientific portion should not form a part of our scientific curriculum, and make a branch of our scientific degree. The curriculum they were asked to sanction this evening was to scientific ever too be of use to practical agriculturists and too practical to be recognised by a University. For the next century the ryot would not be able to take advantage of lectures in trignometry, botany, and chemistry. For what class of persons is this examination meant?—for men who had neither brains nor education enough to become Bachelor of Arts or Bachelors of Science, but who wished to get Government service by acquiring a smattering of the theory of agriculture. They were accused of inundating the land with men of theory who can only display on paper a certain amount of literary knowledge which they had acquired by heart. They were asked to remedy the evil by creating a new set of men who would be able to describe on paper the characteristics of India and foreign breeds of cattle, and who would write elaborate essays on the theory of grafting and pruning. Mr. Kirkham had appealed to them not to be jealous of the admission of the Physical Science into the University curriculum. They were admitted. And he felt certain everyone in the room would be delighted if Government would do its duty and improve the scientific teaching in the leading college of this great city by appointing a Professor of Geology and a Professor of Botany. They would welcome a Professor of Agricultural Chemistry. If a proposal were brought forward making the scientific portion of agriculture a branch of the Science degree, they would gladly vote for it. (Applause.)

Dr. Theodore Cooke said that as the last speaker, Professor Forrest, had quoted a memo. written by one Vice-Chancellor, he would quote a minute written by another Vice-Chancellor, Sir James Peile, who in his capacity of Vice-Chancellor of this University, when the question of a degree in agriculture was brought before the Syndicate in 1883, minuted as follows in a minute dated 17th March 1886: "I think that the institution of a curriculum and degree in agriculture is of so much importance to the country that the theoretical objections which may be advanced should not prevail against it. It will create a systematic study of the subject, and enable Government to support the diffusion of agricultural knowledge through its higher native officers. It will be a practical branch of scientific study of great value to the people. I think there are good reasons for placing it under the faculty of Civil Engineering, as the Poona College of Science will be the appropriate institution for the course, and the teaching must be thoroughly practical and include manipulative skill in several heads of study. I strongly support the proposal, and I believe I may say that Government will be very glad to do its part in supplying the means of pursuing the course and obtaining the degree which may be L. A., Licentiate in Agriculture. He would say that Government had done its part in providing the means for thorough education in agriculture. The College of Science in Poona had excellent chemical laboratories, both for quantitative and qualitative analysis, he believed, the largest in India. For veterinary instruction, there was a veterinary hospital in which cattle were treated gratuitously, and an Army Veterinary Surgeon delivered lectures and demonstrations to the students for practical agriculture. There was a large farm on which residences had been erected for the students, so that they might be in the midst of their practical work, and the farm was to be managed by a skilled European agriculturist. Then, for the theoretical agriculture and botany the college had a lecturer who held a teacher's certificate from South Kensington, and the Government of India had recently urged on the Secretary of State the necessity of appointing an agricultural chemist of eminence from home to engage in original research. Many Continental universities conferred degrees in agriculture. Indeed, the University of Bonn, he was informed, conferred the degree of doctor in agriculture. In Great Britain two universities had supported agricultural education. The University of Edinburgh was one which conferred a degree in agriculture. The other university which encouraged agricultural education was a far older one; in fact, the oldest university in England, the University of Oxford. (Sensation.) Until a few days ago he was not aware of this remarkable fact, which he first learnt from a review in one of the English scientific periodicals of a pamphlet written by an Italian Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, Professor Gigliole, on the means of agricultural education, which existed in the United Kingdom. Among the institutions named, the two universities, Edinburgh and Oxford, were mentioned as being the only two universities which encouraged the study of agriculture. An examination of the Oxford University calendar would show that Oxford possessed a university professor (not a mere lecturer) in the subject. Professor Gilbert was the University Professor, the Sibthorpian Professor of Rural Economy. The name of Professor Gilbert was known throughout the scientific world, and the celebrated agricultural experiments conducted by him and Sir John Lawes—a series of experiments which have extended over a great number of years—have formed the basis of much of our knowledge of agriculture as a science. It was a source of great satisfaction to find the oldest university in Great Britain, the University of Oxford, leading the van in university education in agriculture, and we had an example in the two universities named, the University of Edinburgh and the University of Oxford, which we might safely follow.

Dr. Weir said he considered it his duty, as a member of a scientific profession and as one connected with science and a lover of science, to protest against their course being influenced by the advice of members who had not the opportunity of being acquainted with the necessity there was for the establishment of the degree. He would remind them that all culture depended upon prosperity, and the national prosperity of India depended on agriculture. From some remarks he had heard in that hall it appeared to him that some of the speakers had a very imperfect notion of the idea of the diploma. A picture was drawn of the ryots being sent up from their villages to present themselves for it! It was not intended to give the diploma to a ryot, any more than it was intended to give a diploma in engineering to a coolly who beat the earth. If those speakers would only study the curriculum, they would come to the conclusion that to pass the examination required a very high degree of knowledge, and they would see that some of the subjects did not only deal with the lives and health of animals, but also of human beings. He thought the members who were connected with scientific professions ought not to be guided in their views by those who knew nothing of the matter, especially by the opinions of lawyers. (Sensation and cries of "Hear, hear.") He would accept their opinion so far as it was with regard to the legality of the matter, but they should beware of the opinion of a lawyer on the other points. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. James Jardine said that as it was getting late and several members wished to speak, they ought, in a spirit of fairness, to adjourn.

Mr. Telang said that though he was a lawyer, he would take upon himself the responsibility of seconding the motion. (Laughter.)

On a division the motion for adjournment was lost.

Mr. Orr said that the question before them that day was whether they wanted a new Dean of a new Syndic for a new Faculty. The only question they had to discuss was the best means of bringing about the study of agriculture; and he thought those speakers who had said that it should be taught in a technical school had hit the right nail on the head. (Hear, hear.) He would allow it to be taught in colleges even, but he did not want it come to the University. They were asked that day what they had been asked a few days before—not to reject the proposition, as it would be keeping some people from getting a degree. They were asked to have strings of ryots come there to get a degree. (Cries of "No, no.") He heard cries of "No, no;" was it not for the good of the ryot that the diploma was instituted? If they wanted this, they should begin lower down. Instead of beginning with the ryot and the primary schools, they wanted to bring it to a head at once in a university; that was why he thought it undesirable. The whole object of the proposal was to get the ryot in; and to give the matter an academic view, several scientific-sounding subjects were put in the curriculum. He would strongly advise them not to sanction it.

On the motion of Mr. Mehta the Senate adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY disposed of the following, among other matters, at a sitting of the Court yesterday:—

RE AMICHAND LALJEE.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the insolvent, asked his lordship for a postponement of the matter till such time as an appeal in a certain suit was disposed of. Mr. Starling opposed the application on behalf of a creditor. After some discussion his lordship thought fit to grant the application, and an extension of the interim order for four months, adjourning the question till the disposal of the appeal alluded to.

RE KALIDASS MUNHORDASS.

Mr. Starling, appearing on behalf of one Runchordass Amtabai, applied for a rule *nisi* against the insolvent to show cause why certain statements in the schedule and other proceedings implicating his clients as a partner in the insolvent's firm, should not be struck of. Counsel read from an affidavit of his client his denial of ever having been a partner in the firm of the insolvent, and also denying his ever having received a share of the profits. His lordship granted the rule ordering it to be made returnable on the 9th October.

RE JOHN STEWARD.

Mr. Manker, appearing on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of time to enable his client to file his schedule. The learned counsel mentioned that his having failed to do so that day was due to an attack of malarious fever from which he had been suffering, and which had prevented his coming to Bombay. He stated his client was a station master on the G. I. P. Railway at Kurjut. Insolvent had filed his petition on the 21st August last and as, according to rules, the time for filing the schedule would expire that day, he was expected to arrive by mail train, and if he did so during the day counsel said he would get him to put in his affidavit on the subject. His lordship refused to admit the application then, but instructed counsel to move the question again during the day should his client present himself.

RE ALLIBHOY CURRIMJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Dharyavan moved for an interim order on behalf of the insolvent, mentioning in support of his application that there was no opposition. The insolvents were dealers in twist and yarns. His lordship granted the application.

RE HAJEE MITHA CASSUM.

Mr. Starling, who appeared on behalf of one Hajee Sulliman Abdool Wahab, a creditor of the firm, applied for a rule nisi calling upon the Official Assignee and petitioning creditors to show cause why the order granted by his lordship on the 31st August last, restraining the Bank of Bombay from delivering over to his client certain title-deeds which he had deposited there, should not be set aside. From the affidavit of one Hassun Haji Ludha, a senior partner of the firm of Luddha Ebrahim and Co., it appeared that Hajee Suliman had accommodated the insolvent with some thirty thousand rupees, for which he had received as security the five title-deeds alluded to above. Counsel remarked he was at present away at Poona.

His lordship granted the application, making the rule returnable on the 9th October next.

RE NAGURDASS NEALCHAND.

Mr. Mankar moved on behalf of the insolvent for an interim order. The application was granted.

RE JEWANJEE PESTONJEE DAROOWALLA.

Mr. Manker applied on behalf of the insolvent, who is a dealer in country liquor, for an interim order. His lordship granted the application.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE OOTACAMUND RACES.

THE Ootacamund correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes:—"The autumn races began badly, with incessant rain and stormy gusts, which cut up the Wellington race course, made it very dangerous for those taking part in the events, and kept all the usual sight-seers from Ootacamund and Wellington away. The last day's racing took place on the Ootacamund old race course, or 'Cocky's Course' as it is generally called, on Saturday, the 21st instant. It had rained all the previous night and morning, and the course which is a very treacherous bit of ground, and will be soon abandoned for the new course, was as slippery as glass. The sun burst out about 2 o'clock, so great numbers of people assembled on the Downs. All went well until the pony hurdle race; one or two horses certainly nearly came down, but that does not count on these Hills. Mr. MaCartie, our sporting and most popular Collector, had taken part in several of the previous flat races with indifferent success, but this time he was coming in an easy winner on Captain Preston's pony, when, at the last hurdle the pony 'rushed his fence,' took off too short, turned a complete somersault, and came down with his jockey under him. Fortunately, medical assistance was at hand, for Dr. North was among the spectators. Mr. MaCartie was picked up unconscious, and attention was promptly given to his hurts, which are of a very serious nature, viz, one leg broken in two places, and concussion of the brain, besides some injuries to the neck and shoulder. Terrible as the accident is, it is hoped that the unfortunate gentleman will eventually recover. This coming so soon after the late Captain Russell's fatal accident, has cast an additional gloom over Ooty, which has this year witnessed an unusual number of accidents on the race course and hunting field. Of course, everybody left the course, and the races ended most dismally."

THE tenders for the Calcutta Municipal Loan were opened on Saturday by the Committee. The amount advertised was Rs. 11,15,000, and the amount tendered Rs. 28,10,600. The Loans Committee were unwilling to accept any tenders below Rs. 103; at and above which amount Rs. 4,53,000 was accepted. The loan will be kept open for the balance of Rs. 6,62,000 at 103.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice JARDINE and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

THE THANA PARSEE SCANDAL.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* DADABHOY DINSHAH KAMADAWALLA AND SHAPURJEE ADURJEE MISTREE.

MR. INVERARITY, on behalf of the accused, presented a petition of appeal from a decision of the Sessions Judge of Thana, and moved that the papers in the case be sent for. The accused were convicted by Mr. Jehangir Maneckji Cursetji, First-class Magistrate of Thana, of offences punishable under sections 211, 182, and 342 of the Indian Penal Code; and the second accused was also convicted of abetting offences under the above-mentioned sections. On appeal to the Sessions Judge of Thana, the convictions under section 211 were reversed, while the convictions under sections 182 and 342 were affirmed. The accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 on the charge under section 182, and to rigorous imprisonment for six months on the charge under section 342. It was submitted that, on the facts found by the Sessions Judge, no offence had been committed by the accused under the above sections. The charges ought not to have been entertained, as the complainant had taken, on behalf of himself and his parents, previous proceedings against the accused in respect of the matters before another Magistrate, Mr. Keshowlal, which had been dismissed under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code. There was no evidence which justified the convictions. The Sessions Judge ought to have given weight to the fact that the first accused was merely acting as the clerk to Cooverbai's pleader, Mr. Sealy, and in obedience to the request of Cooverbai herself to protect her. The Sessions Judge having in effect found that Cooverbai was being removed from Bombay against her will ought to have held that the conduct of the petitioners was justifiable. No sanction had been given for the prosecution of the petitioners, and without such sanction the prosecution could not be maintained. In any event, the sentences passed were excessive, and ought to be materially reduced. Mr. Inverarity repeated the facts of the case, which have been recently published in connection with the trial at Thana. The petitioners were convicted for giving false information to a public servant and under the wrongful confinement section, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisoment for six months and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each. The first accused was the pleader's clerk, and in anything he did he had not a criminal mind. The excessive sentence was a sufficient reason for sending for the papers. The evidence did not disclose any offence at all.

Mr. Justice Jardine: Who were the persons who were said to have been wrongfully confined?

Mr. Inverarity: The telegram said Cooverbai and two others. The telegram was in these words:—"Detain Cooverbai and two others. They have absconded by mail. I come up by Callian local." The first accused did follow. The Sessions Judge had found that the word absconded was the telegraph clerk's interpretation of the Gujerates words "run away." In any event, the sentences were so excessive that they ought to be reduced.

Mr. Justice Jardine: The Sessions Judge has reduced them.

Mr. Inverarity said he had not in fact reduced them; and less imprisonment had been awarded, because the accused had been acquitted on the first charge. He reduced the sentence on the second accused from nine to six months, because he said he saw no distinction between the offences of the two accused.

Mr. Justice Jardine said their lordships would give their decision in the afternoon.

On the Court sitting after luncheon, their lordships made an order to send for the record and proceedings.

THE THANA GAMBLING CASE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* ROMONJEE PESTONJEE ALIAS PALLONJEE BHARUCHA AND OTHERS.

This was a criminal review of a decision given in the case by Mr. Keshowlal Hiralal, First-class Magistrate of Thana, who fined two of the accused Rs. 50 each, sentenced fourteen others to one month's simple imprisonment, and acquitted the remaining four who were placed before him. Mr. Jardine, with Mr. Manockshaw, appeared for fourteen of the accused, and Mr. Lang for two, while Mr. Shantaram Narayen ap eared for the Crown.

Mr. Jardine said the charge against the accused was being found in a common gaming house said to be kept by No. 20, and gambling with dice and cards. They had been dealt with with as much severity as it was possible for the Magistrate to exercise, and had been sentenced to imprisonment to the full extent. The whole of the money found in the pockets and purses of the accused had been confiscated. The learned counsel contended that the evidence was not sufficient to show that this was a common gaming house, and that, if the accused be held to have been properly convicted, the sentence awarded was monstrous for the offence. Section 7 of Act 4 of 1887 lays down that if cards are found in any house, they shall be evidence that such house is used as a common gaming house until the contrary is proved. In the house in question there were twenty persons, and they were all convicted, except a Parsee priest, who was found to be there in the exercise of his priestly profession, and three others who were engaged in cooking.

Mr. Justice Jardine: The warrant was issued under Section 6?

Mr. Jardine, answering in the affirmative, read the Magistrate's finding, which has been already published. The total amount of money found was Rs. 774, which would negative the idea of gambling on any extensive scale. Sums ranging from six annas to eight rupees were found on different persons. Excepting three, on whom the largest amount was found, the rest had Rs. 250 in all, which would give an average of Rs. 15 or Rs. 16 each. Gambling was not an offence, said the learned counsel, unless it was proved to be carried on in a common gambling house. A number of friends had a perfect right to hire a house and play with cards, and it would be no offence unless the house was proved to be a common gaming house. The statement of Dhunjeeshah, police inspector, that he had issued a warrant last year against the same house was no evidence; nor was it evidence against the accused to say that the house had the reputation of being a common gambling house. The inspector had seen no persons gambling there, and his statement ought to have been rejected from the evidence equally with the allegations of a native policeman. It could hardly be supposed No. 4 had hired the bungalow for a few days at one rupee per day merely for the purpose of using it as a common gambling house. That was all the evidence. The learned counsel contended he had a perfect right to hire a house, and ask a number of friends to come and play a game of chance therein, which would not make it a common gambling house. It was a sort of dak bungalow, a pleasure-party house, and the accused were perfectly justified in playing a game of chance there. The statement that the bungalow had the reputation of being a common gambling house, which was no evidence, had affected the mind of the Magistrate. He said the parties accused were habitual gamblers, the fact being that they followed different professions in Bombay. There were among them a driller, share-brokers, carpenters, cooks, a hotel-keeper, a clerk in the Agra Bank, a tavern-keeper, a compositor in the Imperial Press, a confectioner, a chutney shop-keeper, and a priest. All of them were Parsees, and if it were a common gambling house, they should expect to find there persons of various nationalities. The learned counsel submitted that it was merely a pleasure house, an empty house let out to any one at a rupee a day. The learned counsel urged that the punishment awarded was excessive. There was no moral offence in playing a game of chance. They had heard of raids upon London hells. Those cases were dismissed with a warning or small fines were inflicted. Amongst the most respectable people in the city of Bombay gambling was carried on without detracting from anybody's dignity, and merely playing a game of chance was no very wicked thing. The learned counsel asked the Court to reverse the conviction or modify the sentences.

Mr. Lang supported, on behalf of accused Nos. 5 and 9, the arguments of Mr. Jardine. In no sense of the word could a person be said to be keeping a common gaming house unless cards and dice were always kept there under the control of the owner or occupier for his benefit. It was not shown that No. 20 kept any cards in the house, or that he made a profit out of them. If that was not proved, the rest of the charges must fall to the ground. There was a priest there to perform religious ceremonies; the "jusson" festival was going on; and three cooks were engaged for the pleasure party, who were there for enjoying themselves. They had a prefect right to dine there and amuse themselves with a game of chance at cards. The police had no right to seize anything in the pockets and persons of the accused, such as currency notes, dollars, &c. The learned counsel submitted that justice would be satisfied if a nominal fine were inflicted, and the monies found in the pockets of the accused ought to be returned.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen, on behalf of the Crown, said that as their lordships would deal with the case as a case in revision, they would have to see if there was any error in law or excessiveness in punishment. The offence did not depend merely upon how No. 20 used the house; it would be all the same an offence if No. 4, to whom he let it, used it for the purposes of gambling. The evidence led irresistibly to the conclusion that the house was habitually used as a common gaming house. This secluded house in Thana was habitually resorted to by persons from Bombay, to whom facilities were afforded by the frequent trains running on the G. I. P. Railway Line. The Magistrate was, therefore, naturally anxious to prevent Bombay people finding a common gaming house in Salsette. As to the definition of gaming, it was found to be the same in Act 4 of 1887 as in Act 3 of 1866; and on the construction of the section bearing upon this case, they had several cases in 7, Bombay H. C. R., c. c. 74. No error of law had been shown by the counsel for the accused, who simply discussed the evidence and tried to prejudice their Lordships' minds on points of evidence only. The Magistrate had given his reasons for awarding sentences which were said to be excessive. There would be no doubt that under section 8 everything found in the house was liable to forfeiture.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the matter, said:—No doubt the Act was one which required to be strictly interpreted and to be very cautiously administered, as it affected the liberty of the subject; and another reason for great caution was that it threw the burden of proof upon the accused, and all the property found was liable to forfeiture. Besides, all the persons found in the house were arrested, and the accused were prevented from calling any witnesses. Looking to all the circumstances of the case, their lordships, however, saw no sufficient reason for interfering. As to the sentence, the Magistrate had a right to exercise his discretion in passing sentences which in his opinion should have a deterrent effect. But there were one or two points which the Magistrate had not noticed. The owner of the house had never been convicted before nor had any of the accused, and there were no circumstances of aggravation. Their Lordships altered the sentences by inflicting a fine of Rs. 30 upon each of the accused, or in default one week's imprisonment. Some of the accused had been admitted to bail, and the imprisonment not suffered was remitted.

THE SUNDAY MAIL QUESTION.

THE meeting in the Bombay Town Hall last week, writes the *Pioneer*, showed what a respectable force public opinion after all is in India, rarely though the occasion comes for its genuine manifestation. Passing over the Jubilee meetings, which brought to the surface undoubtedly the strong sentiment of loyalty that runs all through the country, but which stood on a somewhat different plane, we should have to go back to the time of the Ilb

SPORTING NOTES.

At Derby on Tuesday Lord Penrhyn won the Loudoun Plate with Far Niente, Mr. Benholm the Shipley Hall Selling Plate with Barlucan, Captain Machell the Champion Breeders' Foal Stakes with Heresy, Mr. W. Foote the Peveril of the Peak Stakes with Helmsley, Mr. Wittaker the Portland Plate with Franciscan, and Mr. W. l'Anson the Maiden Plate with Cœur de Lion. On Wednesday Mr. C. Arthur won the Highfield Selling Plate with Little Wenlock, Chevalier Ginistrelli the Harrington Stakes with Signorina, Mr. J. Lowther the Chatsworth Stakes with Houndsditch and the Breeders' St. Leger with Workington, Mr. J. Davis the Devonshire Nursery Handicap with St. Peter, and Sir R. Jardine the Friary Selling Plate with Susie. On Thursday Mr. R. H. Combe's Petrel and Mr. Blundell Maple's Barbette ran a dead heat for the Elvaston Nursery Handicap. The stakes were afterwards divided. Mr. A. C. Barclay won the Rangemore Plate with Elgiva. Mr. R. Williamson the Quorndon Nursery Handicap with Eider, Lord Hastings the Hartington Plate with St. Patrick, and Mr. Abington the Abbot's Hill Stakes with Milesian. The Queen's Plate was won by Mr. N. Fenwick's Tissaphernes, and the Belper Plate by Colonel Forester's Stone Cross.

Derby seems to be a kind of racing cornucopia, and so far as sport was concerned, it was a case of sweetness, long drawn out, for the last day's programme, if not producing such big fields as that of the first two days, afforded plenty of good racing. To commence with there was a dead-heat between Petrel and Barbette in the Elvaston Nursery, in which event it was disappointing to find Pink Pearl an absentee. Barbette and Petrel came home stride for stride in the last two hundred yards, and as they were pretty wide apart some little excitement prevailed until the judge's award became known. It was decided not to run the race off, and the stakes were consequently divided.

No slight sensation was occasioned by the result of the Rangemore Plate, which Elgiva, who was not coloured on the card, won in a canter. She was not backed for a single shilling, and it would seem that Jousiffe, her trainer, has been entertaining an angel unawares. She was certainly in receipt of 10lb. from Queen Laura, who was second, 8lb. from Far Niente, who was third, 17lb. from Prince of Tyre, who was fourth, and 13lb. from Frank Patros—which latter pair, by the way, failed to run up to their summer smartness; but her performance was decidedly a meritorious one, as with the exception of Lady Wharles, all who finished behind her had shown winning form, in fact, Queen Laura had never previously tasted the bitters of defeat. Elgiva is a daughter of Uncas and Phillipine, and from the style in which she won, I should say there is a future before her.

Having a just regard for her pull in the weights, backers made Eider a strong order for the Quorndon Nursery, and the daughter of Hackthorp had no difficulty in justifying their confidence. Seventeen sported silk in the Hartington Plate, and a speedy lot they were. The once smart Caller Herrin and King of Diamonds divided favouritism, while next in demand were Albertus, Corbeille, and Eulalia, the latter of whom won the Devonshire Nursery on this course last year. She ran very well, but could only get place to St. Patrick, who, starting at the good price of 100 to 6, bore the eau de Nil jacket of Lord Hastings to victory. It was certainly a most meritorious performance on the part of this three year old to give 20lb. each to Ixia and Corbeille; and taking St. Patrick's victory over Napoleon at Stockbridge, and Robin Hoods defeat of Napoleon at Newmarket, it seems hard to account for Robin Hood's poor show in the Peveril of the Peak Stakes.

Milesian easily landed the odds betted on him against Patchouli in the Abbot's Hill Selling Stakes, and then came the Queen's Plate, for which odds of 6 to 5 were betted on Tissaphernes. The latter, however, had to be ridden hard to beat Oxeye, who it must be now remembered is a two-year-old that can stay. More than a year ago one of the patrons of Jewitt's stable told me that sporting writers had greatly exaggerated the merits of Tissaphernes, and in every race the half-brother to the Baron runs, he is constantly bearing out the truth of that assertion. He and his half-brother would make a pretty match in a "go as you please" race. Stone Cross having added another bracket to his York laurels, the meeting came to an end.

Lovely weather favoured the old-fashioned meeting at Richmond, which was locally well patronised. Five events constituted the programme, and two of these, the Licensed Victuallers' Selling Plate and the Easby Nursery, attracted good fields to the post. The Richmond Handicap produced a rattling finish between Lily of Lumley and Miss Stanley, the former winning by a short head, while Sir John, last year's winner, could only finish a bad third.

Mephistopheles, as I anticipated, was equal to bowling over the odds better on Star Trap in the Sapling Stakes, and then Leeds, who started at the remunerative price of seven to one, beat a good favourite and a decent field in the Licensed Victualler's Selling Plate, and was afterwards sold to Tom Green for 130gs. In the Easby Nursery Barberry just got home in front of the top-weight, Faust, and Gleasby's win in the Belper Plate wound up the day's sport.

In the first glance over the weights for the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire, it will be noted that Major Egerton has taken excellent care of Jewitt's pair Trayles and Satiety, the first being awarded 9st. 10lb. in the long distance race, and the latter 9st. 7lb. in the Cambridgeshire. It was, of course, to be expected that Trayles would head the Cesarewitch Handicap, but surely 9st. 7lb. is a heavy impost for Lord Calthorpe's long shelved colt to be asked to carry. I always thought him in his juvenile days the best of his year, next to Friars Balsam, but it seems a very large order indeed to ask him to give Friars Balsam 9lb. Veracity has 9st. 11lb. to carry in the Cesarewitch, and the same weight in the Cambridgeshire, and the latter will probably be his race. In the long distance handicap Sheen is, curiously enough, assessed the equal of Friars Balsam, and in the shorter race the latter has to give him 4lb. Triumph, the Austrian champion, cannot start, as he has not qualified. Vasitas, the Grand Prix winner, Goldseeker, and Ring-master, are well looked after in both events. Grafton strikes the eye as not badly handicapped in the Cesarewitch, and Philomel and Davenport are not too harshly treated in either event. On some other occasion, however, I shall return to this interesting subject.

At a recent meeting of the Council of the Football Association, it was decided that professionals should be allowed to pay in the cup competitions on the same terms as in ordinary matches, and it was announced that Major Marindin had consented to withdraw his resignation and officiate for another year.

The Golf Tournament for the Jubilee Vase, which has been in progress at the St. Andrew's Links since Tuesday, was concluded the day before the mail left, when the scratch player, Mr. A. F. M'Fie beat Mr. G. A. Whitelaw, who was in receipt of 9 odds, by 4 and 3 to play.

The final deposit in the O'Connor and Searle match for the sculling match for £1,000 and the championship was duly made good. Mr. W. J. Innes occupied the chair, and the backers of the two scullers, Mr. Christopher Crane representing the Australian, Searle, and Mr. Joseph Rogers the Canadian, O'Conner, and a crowd of rowing notabilities were present. Some very pretty speeches, of course, of the mutual admiration order were made, but I was vastly pleased to hear Mr. Innes express an opinion I have always shared—namely, that he would not tell the company that Beach was a better sculler than Hanlan. Mr. B. Horton, of the L. R. C., was mutually chosen as umpire, subject to his consent, and in the event of his not being able to comply with the request Mr. R. H. Labat, of the same club, will probably stand. Mr. W. H. Lowe (L. R. C.) has consented to act as distance judge. We shall see no doubt a great race between England's two foster sons, but it is hard to reflect that the mother country has no sculler worthy to rank with Searle and O'Conner.

The first match at Scarborough resulted in the Gentlemen of England (a very powerful side) beating I Zingari by five wickets, despite a capital innings of 65 on the part of Mr. A. G. Steel, who was the top-scorer of the match. The second match, between Yorkshire and the M. C. C., ended in a victory for the Marylebone Club by 85 runs. The totals were:—M. C. C., first innings 175, second 215; Yorkshire, first innings 128, second 227. In their second innings the Yorkshire team made a gallant effort to secure victory. Although six of the team only added a dozen runs between them, Peel was in splendid form, and a stay of two hours and twenty minutes enabled him to score a brilliant innings of 79. Mr. R. W. Frank put together 46. Peel has obtained the best bowling average for Yorkshire, having secured 136 wickets at an average cost of 14.44 per wicket. Peel also heads the batting averages with 26. Ho, the result of 39 innings; Hall, who played in 41, being second with 25·38. The latter scored 1,013 runs, Peel falling only two short of 1,000.

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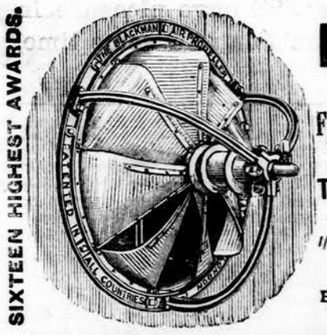

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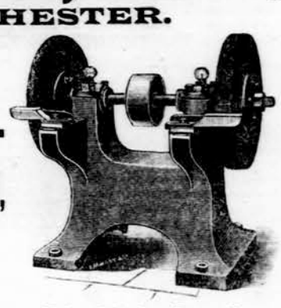

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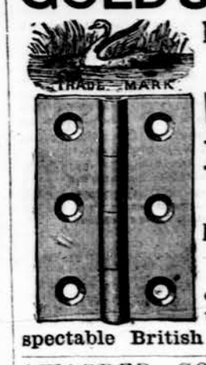

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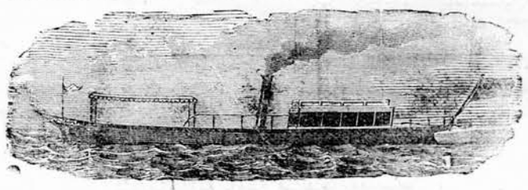

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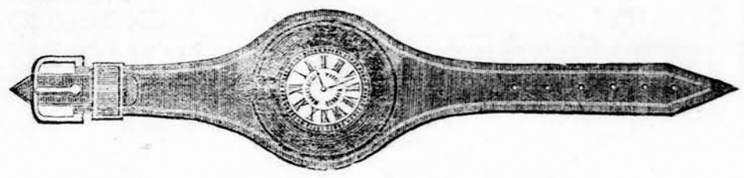

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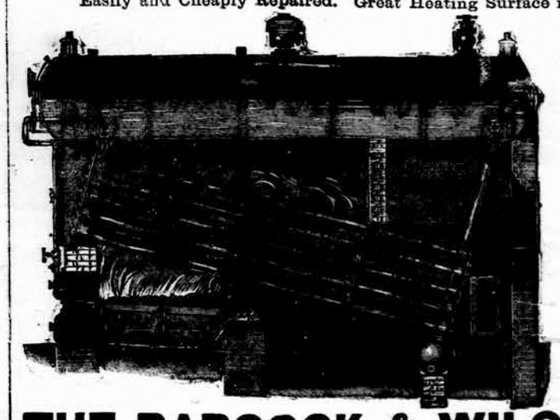

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